

JPRS-UPS-85-016

28 February 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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INTERNATIONAL

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR AFRICA EXAMINED

Moscow ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY in English No 1, Jan-Feb 85 pp 6-8

[Article by Candidates of Economic Sciences Lyudmila Alexandrovskaya and Vladimir Vigand: "Africa--A Hard Decade"]

[Text]

For most African countries, the early 1980s saw a sharp worsening of the economic situation; production, employment and exports declined; payments for imports became a problem; balance-of-payments and budget deficits deteriorated; the realisation of current development plans was suspended.

All this is explained, in most cases, by the general deep and ongoing recession in the Western industrialised states. Without any doubt, the deepening of the crisis of the capitalist economy has adversely affected the African economy. The demand for African export commodities and their prices dropped; as did the influx of currency. The law of unequal economic relations between Africa and the capitalist world revealed itself once again: in the years of economic boom it had no effect on the African countries, while in crisis years Africa has been almost wrecked by its influence. The problem of import payments and a drop in the real volume of Western aid are the gravest consequences endured by Africa today.

The crisis in the West is probably not the only reason for the dire straits in which most African countries find themselves: there are domestic reasons, as well.

In a report to the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research in early 1983, Prof. Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) gave six dramatic and hard-to-overcome causes for the recession: a chronic food shortage; pernicious regular droughts; the high price of imported fuel; deteriorating foreign trade conditions; rapidly growing foreign debts; weak, imperfect management of the domestic economy.

The absolute drop in per capita farm production in more than 30 African countries, and a more acute food shortage are the gravest results of the general recession in the African economy. To feed the population, many countries have to spend about a third of their export revenues. According to ECA statistics, food production rose by 2.9 per cent in 1982, while food consumption rose by 3.3 per cent. That same year, the continent's food self-sufficiency fell to 73 per cent, compared with 83 per cent in the early 1970s. In 1983, the drought and famine gripped Ethiopia and the south of the continent, besides the countries in the Sahel zone. There were other reasons for the worsening food situation, such as the archaic system of land tenure, rapid population growth, and higher prices for fertilizers and other materials needed for tropical farming. The shortage was covered by 24 mln tons of imported grain, of which only a fifth part came gratis.

According to FAO estimates, the drought and famine have had more pernicious effects in 1983 than in 1972-1973, when from 200,000 to 300,000 people died. The eminent African scientist Samir Amin considers agricultural growth to be well-nigh impossible without drastic measures bordering on socialist transformations.

The food problem has absolutely to be solved in Africa as national independence hinges on it, besides the prime objective of feeding the hungry. The point is that Western countries make broad use of their food subsidies to tighten the grip of political influence on the continent.

For the African countries with no domestic oil (37 of them) payments for liquid fuel remain the most serio-

us problem of all. Their foreign currency, used to buy oil, ranks second after that spent on food imports, and now consumes about 30 per cent of export revenues, compared to 8.2 per cent in 1973.

So African countries are forced to spend from 55 per cent to 60 per cent of currency on food and fuel, most of which comes from exports of farm produce and mineral raw materials.

Indicatively, during the early 1980s, Africa's export revenues fell by almost 10 per cent annually, and in 1982 the export value of Africa's four OPEC countries (Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, Gabon) reached only 60 per cent of the 1980 figure, with the export value for the rest of African countries hovering around 80 per cent. Imports also dropped somewhat, but less than exports, as these countries received credits and loans to compensate for their growing balance-of-payment deficits.

Spiralling debts, however, meant that a great part of the currency had to be spent for repayment of debts and interest, which in turn reduced the money spent on imports.

Besides falling exports and snowballing debts, deteriorating trade terms have also affected Africa's currency situation. Every African country has to export more and more of its products to buy the previous volume of import commodities. For example, in 1982, when the price of uranium fell, Niger found that its entire export revenue did not suffice to repay the debts, although in 1980 25 per cent of that sum covered debt payments.

In short, these are the gloomy results of Africa's economic development over recent years.

Adedeji, the ECA head, had this to say on the 25th anniversary of the organisation in April 1983: "We are deeply concerned about the fact that, though the continent has vast potentialities for development, the hopes of the 1960s have not materialised. Most African countries are in economic difficulty because of the nature of their economic policy, rather than because of the lack of resources. In 1976 the ECA declared that unless the policy was drastically changed, the crisis would deteriorate. Unfortunately, this is what happened."

Where do Africans place their hopes? First and foremost, in the strategy of independent development, which means the wholesale restructuring of the socio-economic basis and a growth of self-reliance to be achieved by collective effort. The self-reliance principle was mentioned in the spring of 1979 in the Monrovia Programme, and in the Lagos Plan of Action—the guidelines for African development to the year 2000.

The anti-imperialist essence of this plan is manifest, firstly, in the rejection of Western concepts of African development which are seen as making permanent Africa's complete dependence on higher exports, and on its participation in international exchange as a seller of raw materials and buyer of manufactures. Second, within "collective self-reliance", African countries give priority to the establishment of an agricultural base that will fully provide all food requirements, and an industry that will use local raw materials and satisfy local demand. All this implies an attempt to rebuild the reproduction process so that most commodities could be sold locally, with only a very slight part of consumption satisfied by imports. Domestic inter-sectoral links, formerly in this way would reduce the economic dependence on the West. National plans of each African country, coordinated at the pan-African level and supported by the world community, should serve that goal. And, third, economic independence is viewed by Africa as a necessary condition for changing its position in the world economy.

Based on these principles, the ECA tried to define the figures for African development. Two forecasts up to 2008 (the ECA's 50th anniversary) were prepared. The first—a simple estimation of the current negative tendencies (the "trend" method)—leads to a "gloomy picture of dislocation" in Africa. The other forecast is a "scenario of a desired future" which the African countries will attain if they keep to the Lagos Plan recommendations.

A comparison of the "trend" and the "scenario" reveals the dimensions of the problems facing the African countries striving for economic independence. They plan to generate a 7.3 per cent annual growth in gross domestic product (GDP); for this agriculture growth will have to be 4.3 per cent annually (against 1.3 per cent in the 1970s) and, industrial growth—8.8 per cent (against 5.5 per cent in the 1970s). This is to be attained by channelling 30 per cent of the GDP into investment, and by saving 20 per cent. In this case, the influx of foreign resources should reach 10 per cent of the GDP, against 7 per cent in 1980.

The authors of the "desired future" plan endlessly repeat that it will be fulfilled only if a whole complex of economic tasks is accomplished. Among these tasks are: on the national level—higher agricultural production, industrial boom, the building of a road network and training of skilled personnel; pan-African tasks include economic integration (extension of pan-African trade); the global level presupposes the establishment of a

new international economic order.

Obviously, it will not be easy to achieve all of these objectives and translate the "scenario" into life, especially at the initial stage, i. e., the 1980s. By the way, the authors of the "scenario" do not think that all goals of the Lagos plan are possible. Food self-sufficiency, for example, may only rise 80 per cent; energy self-sufficiency will be secured on the scale of the whole continent, with many countries still experiencing energy shortages—and this only if about 12 per cent of all African investment goes to build hydropower stations. A growth in Africa's share in world manufactures up to two per cent (in accordance with the Lima declaration) will make Africa self-sufficient in cotton products, cement and fertilizers; it will remain fully dependent on imports of machines and equipment (only the import of tractors might drop by 30 per cent against current demand).

There are many obstacles to greater pan-African trade (the "scenario" plans a 30 per cent increase), and to surmount them, a drastic change in economic ties has to be made. Importer-countries will have to buy oil and some manufactured products from other African countries, instead of buying elsewhere. The difficulties of this kind of orientation, which have cropped up on several occasions when industrial cooperation between African countries was instituted, stem from several factors, such as higher prices, lower budget revenues because of the ending of customs duties in pan-African trade; transportation and payments problems, and failure to meet delivery terms. Importers might be interested in African goods only if they are available at a discount or on easy terms. It should be remembered that the attempts to establish special oil agreements between Nigeria and some West-African countries failed utterly.

A joint search for a way out of the crisis and for specific economic policy measures in bearing on the interests of international capital, to say nothing of the African countries themselves. And the transnational corporations are not indifferent to African economy and its orientations either.

Difficulties hindering the realisation of the African long-term development programme provide imperialism with the pretexts for interfering in the economy of the continent. It is only in word that the West agreed to the Lagos Plan; in deed it pursues a neocolonialist policy serving its own economic interests in Africa, as a result of which the African countries have no freedom in their search for economic policy measures. They are in fact faced with the dilemma: either to integrate the national market (by

drawing domestic production nearer domestic consumption) or to forcibly accelerate the production of farm and raw materials for export, as before. The first way is the way proclaimed in the Lagos Plan, the second is imposed by the West; the first would imply utilising African natural resources for building the national economy; following the second, Africa will remain a supplier of raw materials, its natural wealth exploited by foreign capital.

Some African countries (Ghana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania) devalued their currencies under pressure from the International Monetary Fund; this is a traditional western "remedy", whose main purpose is to encourage export. Since 1981, the IMF's credit policy, depending on demands from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has been aimed at revising the domestic strategy of African development. The national plans of many African countries have been suspended or revised under pressure from the IMF or IBRD. The revised programmes are "moderate", and promise no substantial improvement in the economic situation of those countries that have agreed to the changes.

Pressure from the West has been resisted, however. Despite economic difficulties, some African states have rejected measures which contradict their social policy, and which might result in major financial losses in future.

Soviet experts in the African economy have pointed out that Tanzania had for several years rejected the IMF's demand that it relax its control of foreign economic operations and eliminate the state sector. For social reasons, Zambia refused to accept the IMF's demand to shut down several copper mines because they were operating at a loss.

The development and repair of the transport network has accelerated since the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) involving Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana. Their economic cooperation is aimed at attaining greater independence from Pretoria. The total spent by SADCC on 119 transport projects has been estimated at \$25 billion; to cover the costs, the participating countries received loans of \$647 mln. By July 1983, five projects had been completed, while 39 more were still being worked on. It should be pointed out that work in this field has been slowed down greatly by the instability and complexity of the political situation in the region.

Three thousand million dollars a year, or 18 per cent of all money earmarked for these purposes in the non-

socialist world, is being invested in African railways. In accordance with plans of the African Railway Union, over 15,000 km of track is to be laid by 1990.

Road-building is only a part, albeit a very substantial, of construction which is decisive in the African economy.

The building of dams in Senegal, of hydropower stations in the Ivory Coast, of the 1,440 km-long oil pipeline in the Sudan, of an industrial complex in Kenya that will give jobs to 10,000 people, of iron-and-steel works in Nigeria, of a chemical complex in Senegal (worth \$155 mln) and of plants producing sulphuric and phosphoric acids and phosphoric fertilizers are some of the large modern projects that can serve as examples.

Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Gabon have begun to implement housing programmes, building inexpensive housing among other things. A subsidiary society—Shelter Afrique, with a capital of \$60 mln was set up under the African Development Bank to finance house-building. Among the priorities to help overcome the economic crisis on the continent is development of a domestic energy base. Here opportunities are quite diverse, although it is common knowledge that energy resources have so far been poorly developed. While twenty years ago oil was said not to exist south of the Sahara, today Africa is thought to possess 14 per cent of the oil reserves of the capitalist world, and 17 per cent of its natural gas. Libya, Nigeria, Algeria, Gabon and Egypt are now oil exporters, as well as being self-sufficient; Tunisia and Angola are also self-sufficient in oil. In the 1970s Cameroon, Benin, Zaire, the Congo, Ivory Coast and Ghana began to produce oil, while industrial reserves were found in Sierra Leone and the Sudan. Natural gas usually accompanies oil.

Africa, especially its southern and central regions, possesses large deposits of uranium; its reserves account for a third of those of the non-socialist world. Uranium concentrates are exported from Gabon, Niger and Namibia. But nuclear energy production in Africa is industrially unimportant. Only Egypt, Zaire and Libya have experimental reactors—just one in each country.

Electric power production and its growth rates are important economic indices. In Africa (excluding South Africa) the estimated capacity of the electric stations rose by 8.5 mln kWt during the 1970s, to 24 mln kWt; of this, hydropower stations account for 13 mln kWh, and thermopower stations for the rest. Production of electricity in developing Africa more than doubled over the same period—from

40 billion kWh to 90 billion kWh. Consumption of electricity per capita, however, is still the lowest in the world—an average of 182 kWh during 1980, compared to 1,884 kWh in the capitalist world as a whole, and 6,724 kWh in the highly industrialised countries.

Over 75 per cent of electric power is consumed by industry, and about 50 per cent of this by the mining industry and the energy-intensive copper and aluminium industries, typical of Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, Cameroon, Zaire, Zambia and Morocco (which use about 70 per cent of their electric power for these purposes), while for other countries, the figure is only 40 per cent for industrial use. The price of electricity is an important factor of industrial development, therefore it is controlled by the state. In some countries (Ghana, Cameroon, etc.) foreign companies that produce non-ferrous metals enjoy low rates.

The construction of electric power stations is continuing, and the following dams and hydro-power stations may serve as examples: Subre in the Ivory Coast, Caponda in Angola and Melka-Vekane in Ethiopia, the last two built with Soviet technical and financial assistance.

At the same time, power engineering still has to confront difficulties, because the import of oil and equipment needed for non-stop work on the thermal and hydro-power stations has been cut down. Delays in oil supply interrupt the operation of thermal stations, which provide about a third of all the electricity in Africa (the figure is 90 per cent for certain countries). In several countries the capacity of hydropower stations fell as a result of droughts.

These difficulties, as well as high price of petro-products, have led to the increased use of traditional fuel, such as firewood, farming waste, etc., which have resulted in negative ecologic consequences.

Africans consider the development of continental economic ties to possess great potential; Africa has made a great stride toward establishing and consolidating all kinds of large economic communities. In 1982 the treaty on a preferential trade zone covering 18 countries in southern and eastern Africa came into operation; it is designed to halt the centrifugal trends that wrecked the East African Economic Union, and pave the way to an African common market.

Africa is trying to oppose western neocolonialist policy with its own political unity based on anti-imperialism and antiracism, and with a programme of continental integration, without which, as ECA documents note, small African countries and those dependent

on foreign links can never hope to secure economic self-sufficiency, which means that each of them would have to change its domestic structures alone.

Pan-African integration cements the positions of individual countries without guaranteeing automatic socio-economic changes within them. In their aspirations for economic independence, many African countries pin their hopes primarily on domestic reforms to establish local, inter-sectoral, links, and on better social conditions. ■

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CSO: 1812/119

INTERNATIONAL

DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA-LATIN AMERICA TRADE, COOPERATION VIEWED

Moscow ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY in English No 1, Jan-Feb 85 pp 11-13

[Article by Vladimir Kokorev: "Looking for Mutually Beneficial Cooperation"]

[Text]

In their struggle for a new international economic order and in efforts to be economically less dependent on the imperialist powers, the developing countries are devoting increasing attention to expanding trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation among themselves.

Questions relating to the promotion of such cooperation have been repeatedly discussed at official meetings and conferences of the developing countries—for instance, in Caracas in May 1981, in New Delhi in February 1982 and in El Djazair (former Algiers) in May 1982.

Being socially and economically the most backward region of the developing world, Africa shows interest in cooperating with the emergent nations of Asia and particularly Latin America that are more advanced than others in their agrarian and industrial development.

A number of Latin American countries reciprocate. The most vivid example apart from Cuba, which renders technical and economic assistance to more than 20 African countries, is Brazil whose trade with the states of the continent was close to \$4 billion in 1982. For some of them Brazil has become a leading trading partner and for Brazil itself Africa is the biggest market outside Latin America for its industrial goods, notably the output of the automobile industry. Over 30,000 Brazilian motor cars, or about 40 per cent of its total number exported, are sold in Africa every year. Brazilian companies have set up car assembly plants in Algeria, Nigeria and Angola.

It is worth noting the rate of Brazil's trade penetration into Africa. Prior to 1971 its trade turnover with African countries did not exceed \$40 million a year, then for five whole years it remained at the level of \$100 million, but in 1976 it began to increase by 30-50 per cent a year.

Being the biggest exporter of goods to Angola, Brazil sells it car parts, equipment for the oil and oil-refining industry, foodstuffs, consumer goods, books and other printed matter, and receives oil in return. For the time being, the volume of oil exports is not significant—one million tons a year, or less than one per cent of the liquid fuel Brazil imports. Nevertheless, the latter is very much interested in exploiting the oil deposits on the Angolan shelf. The technical assistance given to Sonangol, the government-run oil company, by Petrobrás, the Brazilian state oil corporation, and the possible establishment of an Angolan-Brazilian company will not only help increase oil output in Angola, but will open up new vistas in Angola's relations with the Western oil transnationals.

Brazil has a numerous reserve of highly skilled specialists and also large building and designing and consulting firms which grew during the economic boom of the 1960s, and this creates objective conditions for the construction (under general contract or with technical assistance) of different economic projects in Africa and for the establishment of mixed enterprises with the participation of Brazil and African countries. This is already being done.

A protocol on cooperation in building Abuja, the new Nigerian capital, was signed during Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro's visit to Nigeria in March 1981. Technical assistance to Nigeria will be rendered by the very same firms which took part in building Brasília, the capital of Brazil, at the end of the 1950s. Another major success for the Brazilian national companies in Nigeria was the contract signed by the Parenaporema firm at the beginning of 1982 for the construction of a 145-kilometre section of the Port Harcourt-Ajaokuta railway line. The work, worth

about \$600 million, is being financed by credits granted by Brazilian banks.

The Nigerian market is becoming ever more important for Brazil. Its exports to Nigeria increased from \$271 million in 1980 to more than \$700 million in 1981, while its imports from that country rose in the same period from \$87 million to \$728 million. The basic item of Brazil's import from Nigeria is oil and it also buys diesel fuel and rubber in small quantities. In return, it sells Nigeria motor cars, oil products, paper, steel sheet, and household appliances. At the beginning of 1982 the Nigerian government instituted serious restrictions on imports on account of the decrease in oil output and currency receipts. Brazilian businessmen, however, are optimistic, believing that these restrictions will affect their North American and West European competitors on the Nigerian market to a greater extent.

An Algerian-Brazilian agreement on cooperation in housing construction was concluded in April 1982 and was described by the French magazine *Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens* as "the biggest in the history of Algeria's economic ties with other countries". Brazilian companies contracted to build more than 100,000 flats in the Algerian capital within five years. Trade between the two countries comes to \$240 million a year. They are also cooperating increasingly in power development, oil-refining and mining industry. In the future it may extend to nuclear power industry and exploration for new alternative sources of energy.

An important element in the promotion of Libyan-Brazilian economic ties was the granting in 1980 of a concession to Petrobrás to explore for and exploit oil deposits in Libya (under the five-year programme envisaged by the contract Brazil is to invest \$48 million in it). With a view to further developing these ties Libya proposed to Brazil in May 1981 to increase oil deliveries by 25-50 per cent, i.e., from 40,000 barrels a day to 50,000-60,000, and at the same time expressed interest in receiving Brazilian rolled metal, acquiring know-how in the use of renewable sources of energy and seeing Petrobrás play a bigger part in oil exploration and output.

Brazilian companies are helping Mozambique to build railways and infrastructural installations and develop rural areas, and are designing an agro-industrial complex in Gaza Province and a hydropower station in Sofala Province. These companies are also expected to take part in building these two projects with state credits.

Despite the difficulties engendered by unstable markets in small West African countries, Brazil exerts efforts

primarily to activate trade ties. Definite success in the expansion of these ties was noted in June 1981 by the third session of the Senegalese-Brazilian Commission on Economic Cooperation.

Brazil's economic contacts with the Congo, Gabon and Ghana continue to expand. In October 1981, Brazil was visited by Mali President Moussa Traoré, who is also chairman of the Sahel intergovernmental anti-drought committee. The mass media in the two countries said that this first top-level visit in the history of their relations may lead, among other things, to Brazil increasing aid to the Sahel countries, aid that will take into account the experience of irrigation farming in the arid northeastern parts of Brazil.

The other Latin American countries' economic ties with Africa are as yet more modest in scale, but there is no dearth of wishes expressed on both sides to build them up in every way.

In October 1977 President Omar Bongo of Gabon visited Argentina and after his talks there the two countries signed two agreements on cooperation in the sphere of trade, economy and technology transfers, binding them to seek concrete forms of cooperation in the power, metal, chemical, oil-refining and mining industries. The main item of Gabonese export to Argentina is oil and the main item of Argentinian export to Gabon is foodstuffs. In 1981 they accounted for 25 per cent of all the food Gabon had to import.

A trade agreement between Argentina and Senegal was signed in February 1980 and in September of the following year the Argentinian government granted Senegal a credit of \$15 million for the purchase of water pumps and wind-driven engines from Mercedes-Benz Argentina and Fiasa. In 1981-1982 Argentinian trade and economic delegations held talks in Zaire, the Congo, Libya and Kenya.

Interest in cooperation with Senegal and Guinea is shown by Venezuela. Back in November 1977, Léopold Senghor, the then President of Senegal, visited Venezuela and signed three agreements on cooperation in the economic field, in science and technology, and in trade.

An agreement on the delivery of Guinean bauxites to Venezuela was concluded in 1981. Venezuelan firms undertook to help develop Guinea's hydropower resources in order to provide bauxite mining enterprises with the electrical energy they needed.

In March 1981 Colombia and Algeria signed an agreement on the exchange of Algerian oil for Colombian foodstuffs to a volume exceeding \$150 million a year.

In February 1980 Mexico and Algeria began regular consultations on questions relating to the export of natural gas. The two countries are the main purveyors of this gas to the United States and an agreed approach to fixing the prices and the volume of deliveries allows them considerably to improve their positions on the American market.

Mexico is also initiating steps in promoting economic cooperation with other African countries. In 1981 Mexican companies began to build a fish cannery and piers in Senegal. The project also provides for the delivery of Mexican fishing craft.

In May 1982 a Mexican trade and economic delegation negotiated in Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Kenya on the increase of exports of foodstuffs, pharmaceutical goods, and chemical products.

It is a noteworthy fact that although some economic operations in Africa bring little profit and sometimes entail loss, Latin American companies return again and again to the African market, gradually amassing the necessary business information and acquiring experience. What makes them do it?

The determining factor for such countries as Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico is the fast growth of state-monopoly capital. The rapid development of industry as a result of the transnationals establishing in these countries processing and assembly plants meets with insufficient market possibilities at home. At the same time there is a growing need to import some raw materials, primarily those generating energy.

The industrial countries of North America and Western Europe do not need Latin American ready-made goods. This being the case, trade with the less developed countries, African for instance, is not only of economic, but also of political significance for the governments of a number of Latin American countries, proving the viability of the concepts they guided themselves by in opening their doors to foreign capital.

Another factor stimulating the development of the Latin American countries' trade and economic ties with Africa is the need to put an end to the chronic deficit in their balance of payments, a deficit caused by massive imports of technology and services from industrial capitalist states. The capitalist variant of the industrialisation of Latin American countries has made them the main debtors in the developing world. In 1981 Brazil alone repaid \$13.3 billion of its debts to the imperialist powers, and that is

more or less the amount paid that same year by all the African countries taken together.

The list of Latin American companies strengthening their positions in Africa is headed by the branches of Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz, General Motors, Scania-Volvo and other big transnationals. In helping African countries to build up some branches of their economy, they in fact make them technologically dependent on American and West European firms. Many Africans naturally wonder how altruistic Latin American countries are in their rapprochement with Africa and whether they are not merely agencies ensuring the penetration of the transnationals into Africa ostensibly to promote closer cooperation among the developing countries. In other words, how sincere, for instance, is Brazil in its activities in Africa?

Replying to this question in an interview with visiting Mozambican journalists, Leonel Brisola, leader of one of the biggest opposition parties in Brazil, said: "Brazil is working in two directions to expand trade with Africa. There are, no doubt, people with honest intentions. I think there is an erroneous opinion about our relations with Africa, both in the government circles and among the executives of the transnationals represented in Brazil. These circles regard African countries as a market capable of absorbing our goods, and give no thought to the plans of independent economic development drawn up by the governments of these countries, to the aspirations of their peoples. Our party is against such manner of rapprochement. We hold that economic relations with Africa, as well as with the other countries of Latin America, are a matter of priority for us, but they must in no way contain seeds of neo-colonialism."¹

Latin American countries have indeed worked out and applied a whole number of technological solutions which may be used in other developing regions, solutions that are not the result of the import of technology, but one of the development of national science and production. They include achievements in power development (search for and exploitation of alternative sources), construction, farming, production of electronic goods, etc. This creates an objective basis for truly fruitful cooperation of Latin American and African countries, irrespective of the self-seeking interests of the transnationals.

The political aspect of relations between the countries of the two regions

¹ *Tempo*, No. 508, Maputo, July, 6, 1980, p. 51.

is consequently of particular significance.

Although they won independence 100-150 years before the Afro-Asian countries, the Latin American states remained in the grip of political and economic dependence on US imperialism, accustomed to regard the whole of the Western Hemisphere as its *domaine*. The upswing of the revolutionary anti-imperialist movement in Latin America in the 1950s, which in a way coincided with the decisive successes of the national liberation movement in Africa, smashed the wall, with which the United States sought to isolate Latin American countries from the other regions of the developing world. Representatives of Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador attended the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade in September 1961 as observers. Cuba became one of the founders and most active members of the nonaligned movement.

The policies of socialist Cuba met with understanding and support from most of the African countries, but their rapprochement with other Latin American states was not so fast and steady. The revolutionary wave in Latin America was succeeded by a counter-offensive of the reactionary forces in the 1960s. This was immediately taken advantage of, for instance, by racist South Africa which regarded the right-wing regimes in South America not only as important trade and economic partners (the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa alone has invested over \$2 billion in the mining industry of the Latin American countries), but also as potential military allies in the face of the growing national liberation struggle in Southern Africa. There were only three countries maintaining diplomatic relations with South Africa—Brazil, Argentina and Chile—at the beginning of the 1960s, and practically all the Latin American countries, with the exception of Cuba, did so at the end of that decade.

Nurturing the idea of expanding the zone of NATO action, US imperialism sought to secure its military-strategic and economic interests in the South Atlantic through the establishment of another aggressive bloc—the South Atlantic Treaty Organisation (SATO). The leading roles in it were to be assigned to South Africa, Brazil and Argentina.

For ten years after the overthrow, in 1964, of João Goulart's progressive regime, the Brazilian military government cooperated in every way with racist South Africa. But this policy did not bring Brazil any political or economic gains. Brazil officially condemned the apartheid regime in the joint declaration signed during the talks

with Nigeria in Rio de Janeiro in January 1974. Its stand on the establishment of SATO became totally clear in September 1976, when the Foreign Ministry rejected any possibility of military cooperation with South Africa. Despite Washington's pressure, Brazil not only did not take part in the conspiracy against independent Angola inspired by US imperialism, but was the first non-socialist country to recognise the young republic. It opened its embassy in Luanda and helped Angola economically and with foodstuffs. Speaking at a meeting with the Angolan delegation attending his inauguration in March 1979, President João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo assured the guests that his country would not accede to any "South Atlantic defence" pact.

In January 1982, Brazilian Foreign Minister Guerreiro told the African-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce session in São Paulo that "the apartheid policy pursued by the South African Government is a challenge not only to Africa, but to Brazil too" and spoke up in favour of "delivering the South Atlantic from the arms race and strengthening peace and security in the region".

Taking advantage of the complex political situation in Argentina after the military coup in March 1976, the United States staked on the development of its military and political cooperation with South Africa as a prerequisite for the establishment of the abovementioned aggressive bloc.

However, the protests of the broad democratic forces in Argentina, the policy of the major Argentinian national bourgeois groups favouring the development of relations with independent African countries and, lastly, the lessons of the conflict with Great Britain over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in the spring of 1982 forced the Argentinian government to reconsider its stand. In a letter to the UN Secretary-General in December 1982, the Argentinian permanent representative categorically denied the allegations that Argentina had any intention to participate in the establishment of SATO. Argentina decided against further promoting military ties with South Africa and backed the idea of granting genuine independence to Namibia.

The radical change in the policy of the leading Latin American countries on the question of the total abolition of the hotbed of colonialism, racism and apartheid in Southern Africa naturally tells positively on relations be-

tween African countries and Latin America.²

Despite the numerous obstacles due primarily to the fact that the developing countries' foreign economic ties are still under the control of the imperialist powers, the interest in the promotion of cooperation between African and Latin American countries is not slackening. The mutual quest in this direction continues, and the first positive results are promising. ■

² Only the fascist-type dictatorial regimes in such Latin American countries as Chile, Paraguay, El Salvador and Guatemala continue to cooperate with the South African racists in various spheres, the military included. The following fact testifies to the character of such cooperation: according to SWAPO (Namibia) and the African National Congress of South Africa, there are now more than 1,000 Chilean servicemen taking part in the South African racist armed forces' punitive operations against the local population and aggressive sallies against the frontline states.

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CSO: 1812/119

INTERNATIONAL

PREPARATIONS FOR UPCOMING YOUTH FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW DESCRIBED

Moscow ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY in English No 1, Jan-Feb 85 pp 34-37

[Article by Vladimir Aksyonov, chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations: "World Youth Meets in Moscow"]

[Text]

Time is flying quickly, bringing us closer to the day when representatives of young people around the world gather in Moscow for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. It will be held from July 27 to August 3, 1985, and the theme is "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity and Friendship!"

Soviet youth and its vanguard—the Leninist Komsomol—have always been loyal to festival traditions and actively participated in all the festivals held so far. A quarter of a century ago—in the summer of 1957—Moscow hosted the 6th World Festival of Youth and Students; young people came from 131 countries, united by the same desire to live in peace and to strengthen the ties of friendship, cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity.

The festival is especially significant given the current extremely aggravated international situation, when the NATO imperialists spearheaded by the USA and its Administration are doing all they can to push the world towards a ruinous nuclear war. "The international situation today is not only tense but rather dangerous," Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed out. "Unfortunately, there are forces in the world that have pinned their interests on the arms race and openly hope to undermine the existing military-strategic parity." Given this situation, all peace forces have to be more united than ever before in the face of the danger looming over the world.

Soviet youth organisations believe that the 1985 festival will help step up the struggle waged by young people around the world against nuclear war in the escalation of the arms race, and for the right to life; it will give a

fresh impetus to rallying youth in the struggle against neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, fascism and the domination of foreign monopolies, for independent economic and social development, and for the establishment of new and just economic relations.

The fact that the Moscow festival falls on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazism and Japanese militarism adds to its significance. The world is well aware of the great contribution that the people of the Soviet Union made to attain that victory.

The Festival takes place during Internationals! Youth Year, proclaimed by the UN to draw world attention to the struggle waged by young people everywhere for their legitimate rights. The Festival preparations and Festival itself will considerably enrich the content of the International Youth Year, whose objectives are very close to those of the festival movement—of ensuring the political, social and economic rights of young people. Needless to say, making this a reality is inseparably linked to the vital need to ease international tensions, to reinstitute the positive factors in inter-state relations of the years of detente and to expand comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems.

When Moscow hosts the delegates to the 12th Festival, the progressives in Europe and around the world will be marking the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We are convinced that the 1985 Festival will demonstrate, irrespective of existing differences in political, philosophical and religious views, the aspiration of young people everywhere to live in peace and friendship, and their commitment to the spirit of the Helsinki Conference, which

called for a constructive dialogue and cooperation in the interests of international security.

For Soviet youth, like for many young people around the globe, the coming Festival will have a definite anti-imperialist thrust in keeping with the Festival tradition. At all previous festivals, world youth displayed unity in the struggle against its main enemy—imperialism, which creates conflict spots and situations, unleashes wars and suppresses the aspiration for freedom. United by anti-imperialist solidarity, progressive youth constantly support the forces opposing aggression and violence, the shameless pillage of other countries' national wealth, and exploitation. Young people's solidarity and militant cohesion in anti-imperialist struggle stretch all the way to Vietnam, southern Africa, the Middle East, Chile, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries and regions.

The World Festival gives young men and women a chance to declare their determination to work for a lasting peace, freedom and democracy, and to defend their right to work, education, recreation and leisure, housing and health care. This approach has been justified by history, it was a key theme at prior world festivals of youth and students.

Let us recall at least the latest Youth Festivals.

The political programme of the 10th World Festival (Berlin, 1973) featured unforgettable manifestations of progressive young people's commitment to anti-imperialist struggle. Among the very successful festival events were the conference "Apartheid and Racism—the Disgrace of the Twentieth Century", the seminars on "The Problems of Popular Unity and Cooperation Among the Democratic Forces of Latin America" and "The Struggle Against the Penetration of the Asian Economy by Foreign Monopolies", a colloquium on "Zionism as the Weapon of Imperialism in the Struggle Against the National Liberation Movement and Progressive Change in the Middle East", a symposium on demographic problems in today's world, and the tribunal "Youth Denounces Imperialism".

Young people in the newly-free states were extremely interested in the 11th World Festival of youth and students held in Havana, capital of heroic Cuba, from July 28 to August 5, 1978. More than 18,000 representatives of youth and students from around the world attended the Havana festival, whose programme included dozens of events that channelled the anti-imperialist aspirations of world democratic youth into a single stream.

The Festival participants and guests were strongly attracted by the

International Centre of Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, by many other manifestations, and by the meeting "Young Believers for Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship".

As the festival hosts, we are fully aware that the 12th World Festival has to carry on the festival tradition, and at the same time heed the needs of today. Soviet youth organisations will do everything they can to create the conditions necessary for the successful development of the festival movement.

Soviet young people and their Lenin Young Communist League, inspired by the ideals of proletarian internationalism, express their solidarity with the people and youth fighting for freedom, national independence and a better future through concrete actions. Here are just a few examples. Soviet Young Pioneers used the money they earned by collecting scrap metal and paper to send a ship of toys and school supplies to Nicaragua. Soviet student building teams worked on different projects in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Mozambique. Young Soviet doctors help Ethiopia and other countries with their disease prevention and health care programmes. Every year, children from abroad come to the Young Pioneer camp Artek for vacations. Many Palestinian and Lebanese children, whose families had fallen victim to Israeli aggression, have been among them. Thousands of young people from newly-free countries receive their education in the Soviet Union, including those provided with scholarships by the Committee of Youth Organisations of the USSR. They study medicine, engineering, construction, education, agricultural sciences and other vocations so necessary to their countries.

The success of a world festival is largely ensured by its constructive international preparation. Traditionally a special role in this process is played by the International Preparatory Committee, which embodies the collective, democratic principles of festival preparations.

Throughout the history of the festival movement, the key role has been played by the World Federation of the Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, organisations uniting young people from the socialist and developed capitalist, and developing countries. The very history of the festival movement is inseparably linked with these youth and student organisations.

Youth organisations of the revolutionary-democratic parties and of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have played an increasingly active role in every successive festival. This is only natu-

ral: from their own experience, the peoples and youth of these continents come to realise with greater and greater clarity that social injustice, starvation, diseases and illiteracy that flourish in their countries, as well as the conflicts between them, are nurtured by imperialism. Growing political awareness among the people of the newly-free countries is accompanied by greater anti-imperialist solidarity in the just struggle for genuine independence, economic self-reliance, democracy and social progress, for a better future and the prosperity of their countries.

Preparations for the Festival are in process around the globe. National preparatory committees, national, regional and international youth and student organisations are sending reports about their preparations. Intensive multilateral and bilateral consultations are being held on various aspects of preparatory work. By the beginning of 1985, there were national preparatory committees in almost 100 states, including many newly-free countries. Extensive efforts are being made nationwide in many countries to popularise the Festival ideas and to get delegations together.

For example, India's leading youth organisations actively support the Moscow Festival. This country, which enjoys prestige in Asia, has established a national committee in June 1984 consisting of youth organisations of very diverse political orientation. Within its framework, the All-India Youth and Students Federations, the Indian Youth Congress (I) and the National Union of Indian Students (I), the Democratic Federation of Youth and the Indian Student Federation are doing a great deal of work organising mass youth initiatives under the festival motto. Festival preparatory committees are being set up in various states, regions and districts of India. In a word, Indian youth organisations have chosen cooperation among different political forces within their national youth movement in preparing for the festival, and are trying to involve broad sections of Indian youth and students in active participation in the festival movement.

We believe that the preparations for the 12th World Festival by youth, student and other organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America will help them expound the real aims and objectives of the festival movement, and to find ways of joining together in the fight for peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. National preparatory committees prepare for the Festival via various forms and methods and have to a large extent to take into account their country's specific features. In some newly-free states there are highly effective political

cartoon and poster competitions, anti-imperialist festivals, meetings, demonstrations and performers competitions for the right to a place on the national delegation. The eve of world festivals is marked by regional meetings and youth manifestations in neighbouring countries.

In April 1984, the Soviet Preparatory Committee of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students was established under the chairmanship of V. M. Mishin, First Secretary of the YCL Central Committee. On it are leading young workers, collective farmers, students, scientists, young people in literature and the arts, athletes, leading statesmen and public figures.

The Leninist Komsomol and the youth unions of the socialist countries have begun a huge organisational and political campaign to publicise the festival movement and to prepare for the coming event. In this respect special importance is attached to the Pamyat (Memory) relay of patriotic exploits in the socialist countries to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism. In the Soviet Union, preparations for the 12th world festival are closely linked with the Peace March of Soviet Youth, which is not only a countrywide initiative, but also a form through which Soviet young people participate in the campaign "World Youth Actions Against Nuclear Threat, For Peace and Disarmament" (June 1982) proclaimed by the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of the Democratic Youth, and in the UN World Disarmament Campaign. This youth peace campaign involves demonstrations, meetings, marches, peace work-ins and other actions that show the aspiration of Soviet youth to preserve peace and end the arms race.

Anti-war actions by Soviet youth refute the bourgeois propaganda claims that Soviet young people are "passive" "indifferent" to the future of the world. The Soviet people are well aware that the Peace March was not born on paper but emerged from the many initiatives and practical deeds reflecting the protest by our young men and women against the adventurist and aggressive policy of the American administration, against the NATO decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and against the imperialist policy of aggression. Here are just a few of the steps recently taken by Soviet youth.

Young residents of Novosibirsk have sent thousands of letters and postcards signed by more than 200,000 people to NATO headquarters in Brussels expressing Soviet youth's indignation at the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe.

and at the never-ending war preparations.

In the summer of 1984 YCLers of Lithuania held an anti-war song competition to mark the 40th anniversary of the republic's liberation from nazism. Many Komsomol organisations in Uzbekistan staged sports events dedicated to the forthcoming world festival. The "Chemists Against Chemical Weapons" meeting held in Leningrad sent an open letter to chemistry students in the United States, which stated: "We are going to work in science, which plays an important role in human progress. But chemistry can also become a terrifying means of warfare. We know of the catastrophic consequences of the use of poisonous agents better than anybody else... No to chemistry for war! Yes to chemistry for peace and progress!"

Young Pioneers and schoolchildren are extremely active in the Peace March of Soviet Youth. Young Pioneer groups and units and the international friendship clubs at schools and Young Pioneer centres are holding peace and friendship festivals and campaigns under the slogan "We Won't Let Peace Be Blown Up!", are organising anti-war poster and drawing competitions and work-ins, and sending the money they earn to the Soviet Peace Fund.

Another important event within the framework of the Peace March was the Peace Train in late 1982. It covered 20,000 kilometres from the Pacific coast to Brest, the heroic town which was the first Soviet city to confront the onslaught of nazi troops in June 1941. The Peace Train carried young enthusiasts and active members of the Peace March, who organised meetings with war veterans and writers on international affairs, gave lectures, performed political songs, showed films, and took part in rallies. An exhibition of drawings "The World as Seen by Children" was displayed in the club coach. In dozens of towns and cities and national Komsomol construction projects where the Peace Train passed through, there were mass meetings and manifestations for peace, against thermonuclear war, and in solidarity with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. More than 1,500 different events involving 2,500,000 young boys and girls were held during the nearly two-month-long trip made by the train through the vast expanses of the USSR.

Events within the framework of the Peace March are now indispensable in the Soviet young people's active preparations for the 12th World Festival. The work of every Komsomol organisation is firmly riveted to the forthcoming Festival. Young workers have joined the pre-festival competi-

tion drive dedicated to the ideals of peace, and the best of them will win the right to represent Soviet young people at the festival. There are solidarity meetings, political song, poster and drawing competitions, and Saturday and Sunday work-ins being held across the country, and the money earned goes to the Festival Fund. The countrywide Saturday work-in on June 23, 1984, attracted over 50 million Soviet young men and women, who devoted their work on that day to the 60th anniversary of naming the Komsomol after Lenin and to the 12th World Festival and sent all the money they earned to the Festival Fund. The fund is growing virtually with every passing day, and not only thanks to impressive contributions as a result of voluntary work by groups of young people. Many individuals have sent contributions to the recently opened state bank account. Pupils are donating their modest summertime earnings, and small sums come in from young families that have decided to take part in the festival preparations. Young people in other countries are also making their contribution. For example, Riad al-Akbari, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union of Yemen, has donated all his royalties from articles published in the Soviet Union.

Soviet young people are sending their best representatives of all the republics of the multinational Soviet Union to the festival. The esteemed right to be on the Soviet delegation will be granted to those whose work, studies and public activities are especially effective. This is the concrete contribution that Soviet youth makes to preparations for the festival.

The political activity of broad sections of young people around the world inspired by the preparations for the forthcoming Festival is not at all appreciated by the rabid enemies of peace. Today, when preparations for the Festival are moving into full gear, many festival opponents are intensifying their activity to try and prevent it from being a success. This activity takes various directions. For instance, the Western mass media are being used to warn off people from the festival, anti-Soviet and anti-Communist publications keep appearing, and the Festival is described as a "Soviet propaganda show". Our ideological enemies are trying to divide the international democratic youth festival movement, to block expanding cooperation between different political youth forces, and to undermine the authority of the World Federation of the Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students.

Attempts are being made to divert

the attention of world youth from the Moscow Festival by the staging of alternative youth actions, which will be pro-imperialist and include, for example, an international conference and a world art festival of youth of the so-called "free world" countries. They are planned to be held in Jamaica in April 1985, and a "dollar rain" is pouring for the purpose. The project has been extensively "publicised" by President Reagan himself, at an assembly of representatives of the United States commission for International Youth Year on the White House lawn in June 1984. To all appearances, the administration and those in other capitalist countries who do its bidding see this "world youth action" as another anti-Communist clamour similar to the campaign "in defence of human rights" in the socialist countries. Actions of this kind by the opponents of the world progressive and democratic youth and student movement are nothing new. They smell of the kind of imperialist propaganda usually intended for those young people unable or unwilling to think independently and to analyse and assess facts.

Most youth and student organisations of very different political, religious and philosophical convictions have seen the efforts of politicians from Washington and some other Western capitals for what they are worth. Many organisations around the world which are involved in preparations for the 12th World Festival, have strongly condemned the "Jamaica initiative" and refused to take part in it. Progressive and democratic youth do not want to see the lofty goals of the UN-proclaimed International Youth Year debased or its ideals used to implant enmity towards other nations or racial and social superiority in young minds.

Soviet young people are eagerly looking forward to meeting young people from abroad in Moscow. We welcome all our comrades, friends and colleagues to the hospitable capital of the Soviet Union for what is certain to be a wonderful Festival. ■

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CSO: 1812/119

INTERNATIONAL

LUMUMBA FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Moscow ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY in English No 1, Jan-Feb 85 pp 38-40

[Unattributed article: "Learning Serves Friendship and Progress"]

[Text]

In February 1985 the Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University celebrates its 25th anniversary. The newly independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America inherited a burden of complex problems in practically all spheres of life from their former "parent" states. The tasks to develop their statehood, economy and culture created the urgent demand for training national skilled personnel. That is why the Soviet Union, which has always, following its Leninist internationalist policy, helped the Asian, African and Latin American countries in this respect, did not fail to come to their aid this time either.

In February 1960 the Soviet Government decided to establish in Moscow a Peoples' Friendship University, which was to provide higher education to people from the newly independent countries.

In 1961 the University was named after Patrice Lumumba, a prominent figure in the African national liberation movement.

With the University's 25th anniversary approaching, this interview with University Rector Prof. Vladimir Stanis comes from our correspondent Alexander Alexeyev.

Question: Could you tell us about today's work of your University—how does it function and what makes it different from other comparable establishments?

Answer: Over the past quarter of a century, our University has won worldwide recognition as a centre of learning and science. It now has an enrolment of over 6,500 students, post-graduates, and non-degree students of about 450 nationalities from 107 countries. Last year we celebrated our 20th graduating class.

The University today consists of seven departments: preparatory; maths, physics and natural science; medical; history and philology; economics and law; agriculture; and engineering. They train people in fifteen specialties. You might have noticed that even the classification of the departments reflects our University's specific orientation—to train the kind of specialists most urgently needed by the developing countries.

Now a few words about our teaching programme. It is based on the Soviet university method whose excellent results in educating skilled specialists have been acclaimed around the world. However, we also employ progressive ideas developed at many universities abroad.

Students from the developing countries are trained in a way that not only gives them all the necessary theory and practical skills, but also prepares them to apply their knowledge in the specific geographical, social and economic conditions of the country where they are to work.

Our University prepares specialists with a wide knowledge, training them also as organisers, for they might find themselves involved in a wide range of activities on returning home. And

these special requirements are reflected in our curricula. For instance, Prof. I. M. Panin, who heads the Chair of Mining, has worked out an original curriculum for training engineers conversant in the broadest areas of solid mineral mining, and this curriculum is now used by a number of universities in the developing countries.

Question: How are students taught the practical side of what they learn at lectures and in laboratories? It sometimes happens that a student is well-versed in theory, but cannot apply his knowledge when he gets down to real work. How do your curricula provide for practical training?

Answer: In training skilled personnel for the developing countries, a great deal of attention is paid to practical classes and work situation training. Every year our students have a practice period at one of 250 job-training centres, including the USSR's leading plants, factories, collective and state farms, construction sites, mines, research centres, hospitals, courts, public procurators' offices, the economic planning departments of several of Union and Republican ministries, and other establishments. Most of these are in the south of the USSR, where the climate is closer to that of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In some cases students are allowed to take their diploma practice (and sometimes even their job training) at home. This privilege is usually granted to good students on the condition, of course, that authoritative organisations in their countries guarantee them all the necessary materials. Many agricultural students, for instance, from India, Sri Lanka, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, and some other countries do their diploma practice in their native land. Indian students at the Mining Chair of the engineering faculty do their practice in Indian mines; medical students do their stint at hospitals in Nigeria, Ethiopia, and other countries.

At the end of their course of studies, every student defends in public a graduation project or paper, on a subject directly connected with some relevant economic, industrial, agricultural or cultural, problem in his own country.

After that foreign students are granted a Master of Science Degree and our University Diploma.

Question: You said earlier that in its 25 years, your University has become a major centre of science. Could you go into more detail on this point?

Answer: From the very beginning, our University developed as a large research centre as well as an educational establishment. The centre's formation, growth and global recognition as a science centre has been primarily the result of a good choice of highly-qualified teaching and academic staff, well-organised research work, and the training of our own lecturers and research personnel.

Today, all the University departments have a total of 1,400 teachers, with 150 Professors and Doctors of Science, and over 700 assistant professors and Candidates of Science among them. In the main departments, over 74 per cent of the teaching staff have academic degrees and ranks.

In practically all the departments, the teaching staff does research; we have 160 laboratories, with the most up-to-date equipment. Much of the research is greatly aided by our computer lab, also with modern machines.

The principal direction of research in the University is investigating theoretical questions and finding solutions to a number of practical problems posed by the economy and culture of our country, and also of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We also do research on educational methods in science.

Besides, our University conducts advanced studies to help foreign post-graduates obtain their doctorates. For instance, this year the Chair of Surgery has granted its first Doctorate of Sciences in Medicine to Andreas Zenonos Nikolau, from Cyprus.

An important aspect in preparing skilled specialists is the research work, which starts in the second or third academic year. Over 2,500 students today belong to more than a hundred student scientific societies. The annual competition "Student and Progress in Science and Technology" has become quite

popular at our University. Characteristically, nearly all our post-graduates first began independent research at student scientific societies.

Question: The shortage of qualified native teachers and scientists is one of the big problems facing colleges and research centres in Asia, Africa and Latin America. How does your University respond to these needs?

Answer: At our University, highly qualified specialists, so badly needed in the developing countries, are trained in post-graduate courses, which accept graduates who have displayed scientific talent in their student research work; also graduates from abroad who come to the USSR for practical studies. Their research papers usually address current problems of the developing countries. For example, a graduate from Bangladesh, Hodezatul Kobra, has recently defended his Candidate's Thesis entitled *The Jute Industry in Bangladesh*. No less relevant for his own country was the thesis presented by Djaba Rabaha from Algeria called *Some Patterns in the Geography of Mercury Deposits in Northern Algeria, and the Methods of Their Prognostication, Exploration and Development*. The number of such eminently useful studies is growing from year to year, and altogether our University has granted over 1,150 Candidate of Science Degrees, half of them foreigners. One should name Gayani Honmode, Doctor of Biology, A. K. Sinha Doctor of Geology (India), A. N. Zenonos, Doctor of Medicine (Cyprus).

As for foreign graduates, they do their practical studies at our University to improve their scientific, teaching or practical level, as well as learn about achievements of Soviet science and technology. Some 100 to 150 graduates come every year for this purpose. In their year of study here they take a course in theory, and get consultations on their chosen subject at our University and various colleges and research centres in the Soviet Union, and also on-the-job or teaching practice.

In April 1977 Friendship University began offering refresher courses in Tropical Medicine, Geology and Economics for the alumni who have worked at home for over three years.

Question: I have been on your campus on several occasions, both in the University building and in the comfortable modern hostel complex. There you find the whole world in miniature, with its colourful mixture of cultures and traditions. And of course, the constant contacts, at parties and get-togethers, in the lecture-halls and the laboratories gives everybody a good chance to learn a lot about the life of other people in far-away lands. What kind of student bodies do you have at your University and what do they do?

Answer: You are right, our University has an aura of friendship and fraternity, mutual respect and readiness to help, and intolerance of any forms of oppression or exploitation of man by man. There is absolutely no grounds for any conflict or friction between nationalities—all our students have equal rights and responsibilities, of which their main right—and responsibility—is to learn, and then use their knowledge for the good of their own countries.

As a small part of the territory of this country, where people are judged by their work and usefulness to society, and not by their descent, our University has never had any conflicts based on race, religion or any other such grounds. In this respect it is an example of an ideal relationship within a large community of peoples from many different countries, working together for a common goal—knowledge.

A real patriot is always an internationalist; the two notions are inseparable because the struggle for complete emancipation from all forms of oppression of man by man—and of nation by nation—is impossible without equal cooperation between countries, or friendship among nations.

At our University, friendship is encouraged by various student bodies: department councils, hostel councils, communities of countrymen, women's council, the Friendship sports club, the international students club, council of student scientific societies, the Friendship newspaper, etc.

These bodies organise the students' leisure activities, and

help them learn much more about the life and culture of the Soviet Union. Thus young people from many countries have the chance to see our most important historical and cultural landmarks. They also have the chance to spend their holidays at vacation hotels and camps; some of them volunteer for the international student construction crews which go to work on projects in Kazakhstan, Moscow, Moldavia, Siberia, and other parts of the USSR.

The student community lives in an atmosphere of democracy, equal participation in managing community affairs, involvement in a common cause, and responsibility for one's contribution to that cause. This atmosphere instils the spirit wherein each attends to the good of all.

Question: We know that after your graduates leave, the University keeps contact with them and is proud to learn of every new professional and public advance by its alumni. That is especially gratifying since a number of them already hold responsible posts, greatly contributing to their countries' economy, science and culture. Besides, your University's diverse academic and scientific activities are logically continued in its growing international scientific ties.

Answer: The University is proud of its graduates, seeing their further achievements as proof that our teachers have been successful. Most of our alumni are currently working at home in various sectors of the economy, culture, and science, in different government bodies. Among them are university rectors, department deans, heads of Chairs, and eminent medical specialists. In a number of countries, our graduates have become government ministers, deputy ministers, ambassadors, directors of large national enterprises and firms, or head large industrial and agricultural development programmes.

Our international contacts are expanding every year. Chairs and whole departments have professional links with counterparts at universities abroad. To facilitate this, our teachers and professors go to foreign colleges and research centres to deliver lectures, exchange ideas and take scientific courses.

Many Universities in the developing countries have scientific and cultural cooperation agreements with us. For example, we are cooperating with Aden University (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) in economics, law, medicine and agriculture; with Khartoum University (Sudan), we are doing joint research in geology, medicine and agriculture. The Khartoum University Senate has been very pleased with our joint project for investigating the geological structure of and prospecting for minerals in the Nuba mountains.

We also cooperate with Luanda University (Angola), Ibadan University (Nigeria), the Mali Agricultural and Polytechnical Institute, and many others.

Besides, our University cooperates with international organisations for education, science, culture and technology like the International Association of Universities (IAU), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), World Health Organisation (WHO), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and others.

One of the constant ways to help raise the professional standards of linguists in Russian studies is the annual international seminar for teachers of Russian from Asia, Africa and Latin America held at our University. One of the seminar events is a conference on methods of teaching Russian, in which Soviet educators take part.

Several international bodies request our University to assign teachers and professors as experts in cooperation projects. As UN and UNESCO experts, our lecturers have made trips to Mongolia, Hungary, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Ghana, and other countries.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) sends professors and teachers of our Medical Department as experts to various countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to investigate the state of medical education, and in particular to compare the

systems of medical training in different countries and check the equivalence of medical diplomas.

Our professors and teachers do a great deal to promote the University's contacts with other countries by taking part in international congresses, conferences and symposia on various problems of science, technology medicine and agriculture. And our University often hosts foreign statesmen, political and public figures, and eminent scientists and cultural figures.

This year our University celebrate its 25th anniversary. In this quarter of a century it has graduated about 13,000 engineers, physicians, geologists, historians, physicists, linguists, etc., who are now working in 110 countries.

Our graduates—really quite an impressive army of progressive-minded intellectuals in the newly-independent states, they are not only highly-qualified specialists, but also champions of peace, and friendship among the peoples. ■

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CS0: 1812/119

INTERNATIONAL

LIES ABOUT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SAKHALIN KOREANS REFUTED

Moscow ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY in English No 1, Jan-Feb 85 pp 41-43

[Article by Igor Semenikhin: "The Soviet Union Is My Motherland"]

[Text]

"Japanese officials are seriously worried about the curtailed rights of the Koreans living on Sakhalin Island.* Their life is miserable. The Nakasone cabinet has tried to pressure Moscow on their behalf", wrote the magazine *Asia Week* recently. "The Korean inhabitants of Sakhalin Island are deprived of elementary human rights", echoes the Voice of America. "Their misfortunes give cause for concern in Washington and Tokyo." "Wanton discrimination, at others' mercy, and misery are the lot of the Koreans who stayed behind in the southern part of the Sakhalin Island after the Japanese had withdrawn", rings out the *Seoul Ton Allbo*.

There seems no end to the "crocodile" tears shed by the bourgeois press over the "plight" and "ordeals" of the Sakhalin Koreans. The real situation, however, is different.

YESTERDAY: THE STATUS OF SLAVES

There was plenty of snow last winter on Sakhalin Island, covering every inch of land, and sparkling like silver in the sun: the ancient hills, abies and fir-trees, the rows of houses and the wide streets of the modern city of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk stretching along a picturesque valley. Two years ago the city marked its centenary: the first Russian settlers came in August 1882, and put up several wooden huts on the bank of the Chernaya (Black) river. They named their settlement "Vladimirovka". By 1905 there were over 200 farmsteads. Then came the Japanese invaders, who took advantage of the defeat of tsarist Russia in the 1904-1905 war and occupied the southern part of Sakhalin. They

* Sakhalin, island, 76,400 sq. km. (larger than Ceylon—65,600 sq. km.), off the coast of the Soviet Far East, USSR, between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan; length from south to north—950 km; width—100 km.

After the defeat of Russia in the 1904-1905 war, Japan acquired the island except for the portion north of lat. 50 retained by Russia. In 1945, in keeping with the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, the southern part of the island was transferred to the USSR.

Today, the Sakhalin oblast is a developed area of the Soviet Far East. The island's population is predominantly Russian (over 80 per cent); it also includes Ukrainians, Koreans, Tatars, and the indigenous Nivkhi and Orochi tribes. Lumbering, fishing and fish-packing are the principal industries. There are large oil, gas and coal fields in the northeast. Agriculture is diversified, with animal farming and fur farming now predominating.

renamed "Vladimirovka" Toyohara, and forty long years of oppression began.

...Eve of World War II. Obsessed with the idea of hegemony in Asia, the Japanese militarists were feverishly preparing for wars of conquest. Their aggressive appetites knew no bounds. The targets were the countries of South-east Asia up to Burma, the islands of Oceania, and the Soviet Far East and Siberia. Shortly Korea and vast areas of China were under their heel.

To boost military production, the imperial Japanese strategists decided to forcibly export cheap labour from Korea to Japan and southern Sakhalin. As in times of slavery, the principle of recruitment was physical fitness for hard labour, with family considerations worth nothing. The Japanese used the notorious techniques that the slave traders of old used in Africa: they surrounded a village, picked out the younger men and herded them onto barges. Those recruited were given Japanese names; they were forbidden to speak Korean or observe national customs. Once they reached Sakhalin island the Koreans were marched in columns to camp barracks in Toyohara and other towns and settlements. They were driven at gun point to work in the mines and malaria infested marshes. Hundreds of them died of overwork, hunger, and exposure.

Here is a piece out of the archives of the Japanese officer in charge of the Naibuti (now Bykovo) mine. The date is April 25, 1943.

"A new party of workers has arrived: 630 men. They have been lodged in the barracks. Construction of the access road is impeded by huge snow drifts. The party has been broken up into 105 groups of six persons each. They work in three shifts around the clock. An order (No. 141) has been issued to prevent the labour from running away: every man must surrender his purse for the benefit of the emperor. Seventy-eight men have gone in the first two weeks after their arrival. Their relatives have been informed of their place of burial..."

After reading this terrible record I was eager to find a witness of these events; that is how I got to know Nam In Sev, a Korean worker at timber works No. 6 in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

"It is a painful experience to recall," he told me with a sigh. The Naibuti brand is still not only on my body (he showed a number on his right hand), but in my soul as well. I was forcibly recruited and brought here instead of my father, as the Japanese ordered that every family should furnish one worker. We were driven into cold barracks. One thin blanket was issued for each two men, and 20 people had to crowd together in a dirty room. Then came the most terrible of all—slave labour underground. Every group had to make 6 metres per shift. Does that seem a lot? Well, it depends on how you look at it. We were given a plate of thin soya bean gruel a day. Where to draw the strength from? Those who protested were mercilessly beaten. Almost every month walls would collapse in the mine or there would be accidents; people died but nobody came to rescue them. Those were terrible days. You are a journalist. Why don't you write a book about our tragedy under the Japanese..."

And what happened later?

"They came ours". He must have seen the surprise in my eyes, and laughed. "Yes, then our Russian soldiers came. They said we were free to do what we wanted. They gave us red ties, whereas the Japanese were ordered to wear a white ribbon in their buttonholes. But the next day all the Japanese put on red ties. The miserable wretches were afraid of being punished for their crimes. At the end of 1945 I began to work on the "Starorusski" collective farm, and stayed for 19 years. Now I live in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. I have three daughters and a son. All of them have higher or secondary education. My oldest daughter is an economist; the middle one graduated from a teachers college and

teaches at school No. 2, and the youngest is in her third year at the Leningrad Medical Institute. What else do I want? My children have everything I never had—education and a normal human life. My family is well-off. I've been to the mainland 13 times and travelled all over the country—from Vladivostok to the Baltic Sea. Our country is so big, and you never stop being overwhelmed by new impressions."

THE NEW LIFE AND ITS ENEMIES

Traces of the Japanese occupation can still be seen in some spots in southern Sakhalin: dead hills, demolished mountainous terraces, the gun-ports of half-ruined fortifications. In 1945 Japan suffered a crushing defeat in World War II. The southern part of the Sakhalin Island and the Kuril Islands—old Russian lands, originally discovered, settled and developed by Russian explorers—were liberated by the Soviet army, and returned to their owner forever.

After the war many Koreans voluntarily stayed on Sakhalin Island. Most applied for and were granted Soviet citizenship and given good jobs. Of course, there is an exception to every rule. Some of them, mostly of the older generation, chose to hide and retain their invalid passports as "the subjects of the Japanese empire". So it was the Japanese militarists who were to blame for the rather delicate situation on the island: some Koreans here had been wrested from their families and relatives; brothers and sisters, mothers and their sons found themselves on opposite sides of the Japanese sea. At that time, Seoul and Tokyo declared that they had nothing to do with the "Red Koreans" who remained on Sakhalin Island.

The Sakhalin Koreans were accepted into the large multinational Soviet family and granted Soviet citizenship. Many of them subsequently married. Their families grew prosperous and happy. Life itself and the Soviet reality had largely cut the notorious tragic "knot" tightened by the Japanese militarists. Certain quarters in Tokyo, Seoul and Washington did not like this at all. They were furious. And so, after so many years of silence and absolutely no interest in the Sakhalin Koreans or their life the propaganda centres of the USA, Japan and South Korea suddenly began weeping copious tears over the "plight of the Sakhalin Koreans under the Soviets", shamelessly speculating on the difficulties created and left behind by the Japanese militarists.

In the late 1950s, an organisation of Seoul-oriented Koreans ("Mindan") was formed in Japan. One of its objectives was to fan "repatriation" sentiments among the Sakhalin Koreans. Backed by Japanese and Korean special services, in the 1960s "Mindan" was reorganised into the "committee for the earlier repatriation of South Koreans detained (sic!) on Sakhalin Island". Soon the sponsors of this anti-Soviet show changed this tendentious signboard into the "association of Korean repatriates from Sakhalin Island". The chairmanship was entrusted to a Pak No Hak, born in South Korea; schooling—six grades; occupation—construction worker (back in Korsakov), then a hairdresser. Although he had a family in South Korea he married a Japanese woman and left Sakhalin Islands in 1958 as a "member of a Japanese family". In Tokyo he savoured all the charms of the "free world": with decent work unavailable to Koreans, he landed a watchman's job at a night club, where he was picked up by "Mindan" and offered the job of the repatriation division chief.

Impressing his patrons, he wormed his way up to the office of "chairman".

The worst provocation initiated by Pak No Hak and his henchmen is, of course, the "Sakhalin case". The idea was suggested by Mrs. Mihara Ray, a paid agent of the South Korean CIA. She insisted that the "association" start legal

proceedings in the Tokyo municipal court to try and force the Japanese government to bring back all Sakhalin Koreans to Tokyo and pay the fare to South Korea of all those who want to go. The sponsors of the "case" were not in the least interested in what the Sakhalin Koreans thought about "resettlement". This farcial "case" has been going on regularly in Tokyo since 1975. Naturally, the executive secretary of the "Sakhalin case" is Mihara Ray.

To provide a leg for the "case" to stand on, Pak No Hak and Ray have forged scores of "statements" on behalf of real persons living on Sakhalin Island, their names taken from the "associations" special card index used for sending Sakhalin Koreans Christmas greetings and other seemingly innocent messages. Thus, much of the "witnesses' testimony" was fabricated out of the poison of anti-Sovietism. In effect, the "Sakhalin case", disguised as a suit against Japanese government, has been turned into totally provocative anti-Soviet show.

Each time there was a hearing of the "Sakhalin case", Japanese and South Korean radio stations and immigrant papers launched a vociferous slander campaign. The anti-Soviet hysteria affected even some Tokyo officials, who started lamenting the "miserable lot" of the Sakhalin Koreans. And suddenly this propaganda gimmick blew up like a giant soap bubble...

Having learnt of the intentions and doings of their overseas "benefactors", the Koreans of Soviet nationality vigorously protested against their unsolicited "aid". They strongly resented the "association's blatant forgeries of 'testimonies' signed on their behalf.

"My name was used as a plaintiff in the 'Sakhalin case' organised by Pak No Hak and his accomplices", wrote Em Su Gab of the city of Korsakov to the editor-in-chief of the Korean language newspaper *Following Lenin's Way* published in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. "This is unlawful and shameful. I protest. In 1944 I was brought to the Sakhalin Island with other of my countrymen who were forcibly cashiered by the Japanese. We lived in barracks, worked 15-16 hours a day, and earned just enough to buy tobacco. Hunger, cold and epidemics were our constant companions. We thought we would never get out of this hell. Then 1945 came. The Soviet army liberated southern Sakhalin and ourselves from the Japanese yoke. I immediately realised from the attention the Soviet authorities showed us that everything was done to make people happy, which is why I applied for Soviet citizenship. Now I am a pensioner, but I feel I am hale and hearty enough to keep on working. So I do easy stints, and with my pension get 270 rubles a month all in all. I have a good apartment and lovely grandchildren. Life is good and I am happy. And now this Pak No Hak, a hairdresser from the city of Korsakov, and his ilk have put me on the list of 'repatriates' and have fabricated on my behalf a 'testimony' for their slanderous 'Sakhalin case'. This is a flagrant provocation, and we Soviet Koreans vigorously protest..."

It seems the campaign should have faded out and died. But, both in Japan and South Korea certain forces have been bending over backwards in recent years to revive and bloat the "repatriation wave".

Every night in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk you can easily get any Japanese or South Korean broadcasting station on short wave and hear something like this: "This is radio Seoul speaking. We begin our programme for you, our fellow Koreans, on Sakhalin Island". Then a series of fancy phrases follows about how beautiful life under "free democracy" is in South Korea, after which the announcer invites to the microphone "relatives" of the Sakhalin Koreans. There is no end to the crying, the wailing of women and children while their stories are being narrated.

Japan's station NHK does its best to maintain the peace. Its broadcasts assure the Sakhalin Koreans that the Tokyo official circles now "see more clearly" and "feel regret for the past". Of course, nothing is said about the fact that

700,000 Koreans now living in Japan are the targets of every kind of discrimination, that they are treated as "aliens" with hostility and hatred (about which the Japanese press makes no bones). Land will cost one and a half times more to a Korean. Many large Korean families receive no government family allowances; landlords are unwilling to rent them flats. Discrimination against Koreans is rife in education. They are frequently refused admission to institutions of learning, and are made, as in the past, to change their names for Japanese names. The famous baseball player Harimoto, for example, is in fact a Korean whose real name is Tyan Hun. "Outcasts" in Japanese society, Koreans increasingly suffer from unemployment, and baiting and persecution by the fascist ultra right.

In November, 1983, Korean language broadcasts began by the Voice of America, obviously in support of Pak No Hak and his followers.

It can be safely said today that this slander campaign is thoroughly coordinated in Tokyo, Washington and Seoul, with the tune set by Japan, as can be seen from many facts—from official Japanese attempts to raise the point in the UN, from slanders against the Soviet Union.

Despite the exposure of the farcical "Sakhalin case" some Tokyo officials, including MPs, are again trying to whip up anti-Soviet hysterics about "violations of the Sakhalin Koreans' rights". Why? Because, admits the magazine *Hoseki*, "the destabilisation of the situation on Sakhalin Island is a key objective of Japan's special services", as the Japanese revenge seekers have not given up their hopes of getting it back.

TODAY: EQUAL AMONG EQUALS

While travelling through the southern part of Sakhalin Island, the author met dozens of Koreans of Soviet citizenship. Most were indignant at the attempts to interfere in their personal life and make them return to the world of capitalist exploitation.

"The most monstrous thing about the campaign against us," says Sin Sen Ho, architectural design section chief at the Sakhalin Institute of Housing Construction, "is that 'foreign' voices are manipulating with people's innermost feelings—those related to ties of blood, deliberately deceiving them, and slandering our reality in the hope of sowing national discord. But they will not succeed. In Tokyo and Seoul there is a hue and cry about 'oppressed' Koreans. This is a big lie. Take me. I am head of an important section at our institute. I have recently completed the designs for a complex of buildings for a local resort—the Sinegorsk spa. The project was awarded a first category diploma at an All-Union review. Could I have the same opportunity in the world I am urged to join? I queried a Japanese tourist who visited us last summer about this. He said quite positively 'no'. So you may write that Sin Sen Ho's mother country is the Soviet Union and he has no intention of leaving."

"I recently visited Japan," said Bok Zi Kou, assistant professor of economics at the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Teachers' College. "I met many Koreans and Japanese there. All of them were very much interested in how we live. When you start telling them about our life, it turns out that many of them don't know a thing about it. For example, it was an eye-opener for them that the Sakhalin Koreans, like all Soviet citizens, enjoy free medical care, social benefits and higher education. Their average living standards on Sakhalin Island are even somewhat higher than those of other nationalities. They have their own houses and cars. The bourgeois mass media doesn't say a word about this: they prefer to juggle facts. The propaganda centres in Tokyo and Seoul led by Washington are waging a 'psychological warfare' against us, but it won't work."

I met Yu Suk Tya, a pretty somewhat shy Korean woman in the quality control department of a leather and

rubber shoe factory in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. "Zoya," her girlfriends addressed her smiling: "this man would like to speak to you." Seeing my surprise at the fact that a Russian name was used in addressing her, she explained: "Well, besides my Korean name the people I work with and my friends also use the Russian name." We discussed her work and labour conditions. There are 19 people in the quality control department. They are of different nationalities: Russians, Byelorussians, Ukrainians. As a Korean, is she discriminated against in any way? "Good Lord, what are you talking about? You may tell the world", she said angrily, "that a 'discriminated against' young woman has been recently elected deputy to the Lenin District Soviet, and is doing all she can to be worthy of the honour..."

A letter to the editor of the paper *Sovetsky Sakhalin* from O Li, a Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk nurse, is more proof of the fraternal friendship of all the nationalities living on Sakhalin Island. "My husband Li U Ho," she writes, "worked at the Sakhalin reinforced concrete product factory for 23 years. Last year he retired on pension. Then he fell seriously ill. Doctors said he needed blood transfusions. We have no relatives here so I turned for help to factory director A. K. Telegin. He promised he would do his best. That was on February 1. On February 4, 64 of the factory staff made blood gratis donations. I cannot list all the names of those who saved my husband's life, but I would like to express my gratitude to them. Thank you very much my dear, kind friends. By this wonderful gesture, each of you has demonstrated once again that all people in this country treat each other as members of the same family..."

"I ASK THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET..."

In their anti-Soviet campaign, the ideological centres of Tokyo, Washington and Seoul stress the "huge army" of stateless Koreans on Sakhalin Island. With the hyperbole "huge army" removed the statement is true. There is a small percentage of stateless Koreans, mostly of the older generation, who previously hesitated in applying for Soviet citizenship. Their children born before 1979, when a special law was passed on this point, automatically remained stateless, although they grew up in the Soviet Union and enjoyed all the benefits of our society. Bourgeois propaganda claims that stateless Koreans on Sakhalin Island "do not want to be Soviet citizens", and that they "are eager to leave" for Japan and South Korea. I made up my mind to check if this was true. In Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk I visited S. A. Tarasevich, chief of immigration, who showed me many applications for naturalisation. Here is one of them:

"I ask the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation," wrote Kim Din Te from the city of Kholmsk, "to grant me citizenship of the Russian Federation. I was born in 1950 in the Pravda settlement of the Kholmsk district. The Soviet Constitution enabled me to finish school and graduate from a technical college: I have acquired an education, learned a trade and have a good job.

"As I enjoy the rights of a Soviet citizen I would also like to assume the respective duties and obligations, to work for the benefit of our great country and be a full-fledged citizen. To live in another country is out of the question. I undertake to be worthy of the honour of being a Soviet citizen and I petition that I, my wife Kim Sun Ha and my son Kim Su Nam, be granted Soviet citizenship."

You cannot block out the sun with your palm; neither can truth be overshadowed by dirty lies. The life of the Sakhalin Koreans who have found their motherland reaffirms this wisdom. ■

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CSO: 1812/119

INTERNATIONAL

PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC SYSTEM SEEN IN TROUBLE

Moscow ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY in English No 1, Jan-Feb 85 pp 50-51

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Vsevolod Arkhipov: "The Philippines-- Economy at a Difficult Stage"]

[Text]

There was rather rapid, effective progress in the Philippines in the 1970s. During that period certain positive shifts occurred in the development of the country's productive forces and thereby in the consolidation of its national statehood. Industry grew considerably, and essentially changed qualitatively. Almost nonexistent in colonial days, the manufacturing industry became a leading branch of the economy. Relatively large-scale industry was steadily making ground at the expense of medium and small-size industry, and also handicrafts. In heavy industry, electronics, electrical engineering, chemical and metal-working secured commanding positions. The Philippines economic development programme regarded industrialisation as a priority. It provided for the opening of several important heavy industry projects before the mid-1980s. In agriculture, which was still the foundation of the economy in many instances, the output of food and industrial crops went up noticeably. The key problem—the rice deficit which had been met for decades through imports—was overcome. The country not only achieved self-sufficiency in production, but also started selling rice abroad.

In the 1970s, the Philippines went to work on one of its key economic problems—the energy problem—and managed to improve the distribution of national energy resources by increasing the share of local sources of energy (coal, geothermal and other energy resources). The second half of the 1970s saw the discovery of commercial oil deposits and the beginning of their development at the end of the decade. Between 1979 and 1983, the country produced a total of 21 million barrels of oil and, although this was a relatively small amount, which could hardly help essentially improve the country's energy resources, it did help to save badly needed hard currency—some \$630 million (at a rate of 30 dollars a barrel).

The years of independence since 1946, and especially the 1970s, witnessed not only significant changes in production but also major shifts in the Philippines' foreign economic relations. An important new feature appeared—the establishment and development of relations with the socialist countries which (the Soviet Union above all) became, from the mid-1970s, major buyers of Philippine goods. Several factors, the growth of production, first and foremost, and its diversification, ensured a multi-fold increase in exports.

The changes in the Philippine economy were largely brought about and accompanied by rapid advance of the capitalist system. In the 1970s, Philippine big businessmen gained certain technological experience, large capital or connections with the banking system. In their search for higher

profits, they over-stepped the boundaries of their own country and rushed mainly to other developing countries. As of the end of the 1970s, the Philippines had become a leading supplier of administrative and technical services in the road building and civil engineering industries of those countries. The export of capital was paralleled with massive migration abroad of tens of thousands of Philippine workers and office employees stimulated by the state—mainly for temporary work. Those two new spheres of foreign activities, especially the latter, became major sources of currency earnings for the Philippines. From 1975 through the first half of 1981, i. e., six and a half years, Philippine citizens working abroad sent \$3,100 million to their country via official channels alone.

In short, thanks to increased exports and the newly-acquired currency revenue sources the Philippines was able to ensure a considerable influx of the foreign currency so indispensable for national development. The consolidation of the Philippine economy was undoubtedly a major factor responsible for the sharp rise, in the early 1970s, in the influx of external resources in the form of foreign loans and direct investment. Those financial and material resources helped, on the one hand, to speed up the development and diversification of industry and agriculture, and on the other, increased the country's economic dependence on foreign capital. Foreign investments, especially by the transnationals, led to a situation in which large currency resources so badly needed by the country for meeting its own needs were being pumped out of the Philippines.

It should be underlined at this point that throughout most of the 1970s, the Philippines economic development proceeded against the background of the relatively favourable external conditions. The demand for Philippine raw materials was rather steady, and the introduction in the export market of new and mainly industrial goods enabled the Philippines not only to essentially expand the export structure, but also raise the cost.

But even in that period, however, the Philippines, with its poorly developed energy resources, already began to encounter a very serious difficulty: the need to pay immeasurably greater amounts of money for the imported oil in the midst of a deepening world energy crisis. The rate at which these huge payments grew considerably surpassed that of the growth in export earnings—the principal source of currency revenues. To pay for its oil imports, the country had to turn on an increasing scale to foreign banks for loans; it submerged deeper and deeper into external debt, which at the end of the 1970s became almost a number one economic concern.

The beginning of the current decade brought no relief to the Philippines economy. On the contrary, some factors accelerated the development of negative processes. The emergence in 1980 to 1982 of a ferocious economic crisis in the advanced capitalist countries resulted in a drastic fall in the prices charged for principal Philippine exports (sugar, coconut oil, copper and nickel). Although the physical exports volume kept rising, their total value fell from year to year. That coincided with a new rise in the price of the imported oil (in 1980 alone, that price doubled).

The mining industry was the industry hit especially hard by falling prices. Its output fell by 1.5 per cent in 1982. To prevent the big enterprises—the major export earners—from going bankrupt, the government had to subsidise them.

The situation was slightly better in the manufacturing industry but in 1982 its growth was only 2.4 per cent as against 3.4 per cent in 1981. Lower state investments along with the declining activities of the private sector led to an essential slowdown in building—to 4.4 per cent in 1982 as against 9.7 per cent in the previous year.

A sharp increase of the trade and payments deficit considerably worsened the economic and monetary situation. GNP growth declined noticeably. In 1981, there was a mere 3.7 per cent growth, and in 1982, only 2.6 per cent—the lowest increase registered in the past two decades. The economy advanced in those years exclusively through production oriented

to the domestic and not to the external market. In 1981 the capital accumulation share in the GNP fell by 0.4 per cent compared with 1980, and in 1982 it increased by only 1 per cent. The economic slump led to a rapid growth in unemployment, which was already high at the time.

Of all the years of the beginning of the current decade 1983 was the worst. The growing impact of the above-mentioned negative—mostly foreign economic—factors multiplied by the domestic political situation which sharply deteriorated in the second half of the year, caused a severe monetary crisis which hit the economy hardest.

In the attempt to slow it down, the government resorted to a series of extraordinary measures: part of the above-mentioned industrialisation programme was jettisoned (the \$6,000 million envisaged for it originally was cut in half by freezing five major projects); subsidies for oil products sold in the domestic market were withdrawn, and the peso was devalued from 9 to 11 for one American dollar. However, these measures designed to curtail essentially state expenditures and stimulate the influx of export earnings, failed to bring desired results.

The massive protest demonstrations in the Philippines following the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino in August 1983 reflected the dissatisfaction with various aspects of government policy. In addition, the relative balance of internal political life was upset—a factor that threw business circles into confusion. Though there was already an acute shortage of currency reserves in the country, local and especially foreign businessmen began to hurriedly remove their capital. According to official figures, between July and September 1983, \$200 million were transferred, and in the banks' claims the amount was even higher. This dangerous new trend was stimulated by monetary instability, and growing distrust in the Philippines' solvency on the part of international financial institutions and big private banks which not only refused to grant more loans, but suspended payments of previously agreed loans. All that had an adverse effect on the balance of payments which showed, three months before the end of 1983, a deficit of \$1,300 million as against \$1,100 million for all of 1982. In this situation, the Philippines were fast running out of currency reserves.

To halt the flight of capital, boost exports and further encourage the transfer of money earned by Philippine workers and experts abroad, the government carried out in October 1983, its second official devaluation of the peso that year lowering its value to 14 for one American dollar (shortly before devaluation, its "black market" price dropped to 20 pesos per dollar). In short, between December 1982 and October 1983, that is in a period of 10 months, the peso's official rate of exchange fell by 67 per cent.

However, devaluation amidst the extremely shattered monetary position failed to bring any positive results. The situation kept worsening. The devaluation of the peso gave a fresh boost to the growth of inflation and prices for goods and services. The price of oil products jumped once again, and electricity, transport and other services rates went up accordingly. The price of consumer goods also went up. At the end of November 1983, the government had to announce a second increase in the retail price of rice—from 3.3 pesos to 3.8 pesos per kilo. In expectation of a further rise in consumer prices, shop dealers, despite the repressions of the government, tried en masse to withhold various goods from the market.

The devaluation of the peso led to an increase in the price of imports necessary for production (equipment, raw materials and spare parts) which in turn caused further price increases and reduced the competitiveness of Philippine goods abroad. In addition, the currency shortage led to further foreign trade restrictions and a sharp reduction in the import of raw materials and equipment. As a result, many industrial enterprises had to curtail or even stop production, leaving tens of thousands of workers without jobs. In the first quarter of 1984 tens of thousands of people more joined the already great mass of unemployed, as enterprises where they worked did not get imported raw materials. The difficulties also worsened because the banks raised, in view of the shortage of

liquid assets, the annual prime lending rate to 20 and 26 per cent for their first class clients. Second class clients had to pay even more—if they managed to secure loans at all.

To try and prevent the rapid drain of currency reserves, the government in September 1983 introduced tough restrictions on imports covering 273 products, including important consumer and industrial goods. Along with the devaluation effect, these measures helped in the third quarter of 1983 to improve the trade balance to a certain extent (exports increased by 12 per cent and imports fell by 5), but the negative influence of factors like decrease in obtaining foreign loans and claims by foreign creditors of payments on short-term loans made the already bad monetary situation worse.

Consequently, in October 1983, when the balance of payment deficit reached \$2,050 million, that is, an increase of \$750 million in just over two weeks, and currency reserves dropped to \$600 million (accounting for just 7.7 per cent of the volume of 1982 imports), the Philippines had to adopt an extreme measure—to declare a moratorium on repayments, that is, actually declare its insolvency as far as its liabilities on foreign loans were concerned. The country requested all its major creditors to agree to a three-month postponement on repayments of the principal sum of debt which were due in the next 90 days. This indebtedness was mainly short-term. Creditors had to accept that manoeuvre by the Philippine government. The government also turned to the IBRD and the IMF requesting a loan to immediately finance the long-term and, especially, the short-term needs of the country. But they, like other big capitalist creditors, were in no hurry to meet the Philippines' request. The talks on the issue dragged on and on.

According to official estimates the country needed 4,000 million dollars in foreign loans in 1984. Banking circles, however, feel that the Philippines needs at least seven thousand million.

Against the background of the exhausted national currency reserves and the difficulty of obtaining new foreign loans, the Central Bank of the Philippines not only took, at the end of 1983, all the currency payments abroad under its direct control, but practically fully monopolised the sphere.

In short, the problem of foreign loans and the foreign debt has become one of the Philippines' most crucial economic problems. The more exact statistics for the beginning of 1984 indicate that the foreign debt has reached \$24,600 million. Since the Philippines government is in no position now to pay off the debt, it hopes to postpone repayment of that huge sum (61 per cent of the Philippines' entire debt) at least for the next three years. This forced step puts the Philippines in the same bucket as the world's leading debtor countries like Brazil and Venezuela, which are also insisting on the postponement of repayments of their external debts reaching \$17,900 million and \$16,300 million respectively. The Philippines' foreign debt embraces the liabilities of 5,000 mostly private borrowers to 400 banking institutions. Even so, the state accounts for four-fifths of the payments that are to be urgently delivered.

The available overall figures characterising the state of the Philippine economy in 1983 testify to the exclusive severity of the crisis that has hit the country. GDP growth dropped to the unprecedentedly low level of 1.4 per cent, the balance of payments deficit reached \$2,900 million at the end of the year, and currency reserves amounted to a mere \$900 million. In 1983 the export revenues dropped for the third year in a row.

The Philippines' grim economic situation has been undoubtedly aggravated by the selfish policy of the foreign business interests and the policy of coercion that the Reagan administration has been taking with the developing countries, including the Philippines. The Philippines has found itself among those developing countries deeply integrated in the world capitalist economy which were affected most by the economic crisis of the beginning of the 1980s. It is believed that one of the ways to relieve the difficult economic situation would be the more active diversification of the country's foreign economic contacts, including contacts with the socialist countries. ■

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ON ROLE OF CMEA, THIRD WORLD IN SOLVING FOOD PROBLEM

Moscow ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY in English No 1, Jan-Feb 85 pp 62-63

[Review by Yu. Alexandrov of book: "Cooperation Between CMEA Members and the Developing Countries in Solving the Food Problem" edited by L. Zevin]

[Text] *Cooperation Between CMEA Members and the Developing Countries in Solving the Food Problem* (Editor L. ZEVIN), Moscow, Nauka Publishers, 1983, 175 pp.

This monograph, written by a team of authors from the Institute of the Economy of the World Socialist System, USSR Academy of Sciences, examines the significance of cooperation between the CMEA and the developing countries in solving the food problem through the prism of the objective needs and specific interests of the two groups of countries. The authors trace the historical consequence of the emergence and development of various forms of cooperation. New methods of assessing its efficiency are presented.

Because the problem as a whole is analysed both from the viewpoint of the internationalist assistance given by the socialist community to the developing countries, and of mutual benefit, the authors felt it expedient to include special chapters on the food problem in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and also on the principal problems of cooperation among the CMEA countries in food provision. This makes it possible to have a clearer understanding of the requirements and interests of the two groups, and reveal the trends of the further development of their cooperation.

The book abounds in facts and figures, and this is one of its most attractive aspects. The reader will learn what foods from which countries and in what quantities the USSR and other CMEA countries imported and continue to import from the developing world; the geographic distribution of the trade in foods and of economic and technical assistance to the deve-

loping countries in the establishment of a complex of food-producing branches, and the resulting advantages, not only for the developing countries, but also for the CMEA members.

Moreover, the careful studies of the economic return from aid to the developing countries in solving the food problem, far from obliterating, emphasise even more the internationalist character of the activities of the socialist countries, which are helping to meet vital interests in overcoming the economic backwardness and in resolving the most acute social contradictions in the former colonial and dependent countries.

The lack of space makes it impossible to enumerate all the interesting provisions of the monograph. A point worth mentioning is the complicated problem of establishing and expanding direct trade ties between the CMEA members and the developing countries, bypassing different intermediaries. Of great importance is expanding various forms of long-term cooperation, which has been thoroughly studied by the authors. The monograph examines in detail, having in view different directions and key projects, the economic and technological assistance provided by the CMEA members to the developing nations. The reader will be able to learn about the role of certain CMEA members in the collective efforts, as well as about the expected economic return. The authors convincingly demonstrate that the socialist countries have been providing rather considerable assistance to the newly-free countries in developing their agricultural and industrial complex and in improving their food situation. Of special significance is their economic and technological aid in building irrigation

and food industry facilities, as well as in developing the production of fertilizer, tractors and other agricultural machinery, in fishing, etc.

The book examines in detail the directions and forms of long-term cooperation between CMEA members and the developing countries in food matters, and offers new methods for evaluating its efficacy and making forecasts, proceeding from the tasks of the USSR food programme and the food strategy of the CMEA countries, as well as from the general policy of the countries of the socialist community in promoting the development of the young states and supporting the national liberation movement as an integral part of the world revolutionary process.

However, there are some shortcomings in the monograph. For example, the authors fail to devote sufficient attention to the training of specialists for agriculture. The prospects for assistance to the developing countries by the CMEA members in building agricultural projects deserve more detailed examination. The relatively narrow scope of this assistance in previous years is undoubtedly the result of the contradictory attitude by the ruling quarters of many developing countries following the capitalist road of development to the building of large agricultural projects in the public and cooperative sectors.

The monograph takes a somewhat narrow look at the food problem in the developing countries which should now be examined, not only due to the shortage of food, but also from the viewpoint of the need for progressive changes in the entire system of consumption and, correspondingly, modernisation of food production. This may shed more light on the prospects for cooperation between the CMEA members and the newly-free countries in providing food.

On the whole, however, there is every reason to praise the efforts by the authors, who have done a topical and interesting study.

The decisions adopted at the Economic Conference of the CMEA members in Moscow in June 1984 confirmed graphically the timeliness of the problems dealt with in the monograph. As was emphasised in the statement adopted by the Conference, the all-round development of the branches of the agricultural and industrial complex in the CMEA countries with the aim of increasing food production is regarded as the task of prime importance. Moreover, readiness was expressed to consolidate cooperation with the developing countries, proceeding from the fact that this will contribute to the economic growth and economic independence of the newly-free countries, and to the development of mutually advantageous ties between them and the CMEA members.

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CSO: 1812/119

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ON ARMY ROLE IN NATIONAL-DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION REVIEWED

Moscow ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY in English No 1, Jan-Feb 85 p 64

[Review by V. Naumkin of book: "National Democratic Revolution and Army" by Z. Sh. Gafurov]

[Text] Z. Sh. GAFUROV, *National Democratic Revolution and Army*, Moscow, Nauka Publishers, 1983, 216 pp.

The monograph focuses on the issues of the creation and functioning of military organisation of the national-democratic revolution at its various stages of development. It analyses both the organising and technical aspects of building the progressive states' armed forces, and their relations with the ruling revolutionary-democratic parties, as well as their class nature.

Of interest here also is the author's analysis of the military and political concepts of current revolutionary democracy, their association with the Marxist-Leninist theory on war and the army, and the comparison between nationalism and the "socialist credo" as two sides of the revolutionary democrat's world outlook, which forms the basis of their military policy. The monograph aptly shows that owing to the backward social and economic relations in newly-free Asian and African countries their leaders accept only separate provisions of scientific socialism, including those on war and the army, while even the latter are given specific interpretation, whereas the objective and subjective conditions for the broad dissemination of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the issue have not yet matured.

The author assesses the armed forces of the national-democratic revolution at the stage of its preparation and accomplishment, and emphasises the crisis of the army as the main bastion of the old regime, as well as the social and political delimitation in it when, subsequently, the majority of the army joins the revolution. Analysed are the national policy-making slogans, which help the masses of soldiers—most of

them former peasants—assimilate the need to create insurgent armies to fight against the colonialists and local reaction.

Proceeding to the focal point of the study, i. e. the construction of armies in the socialist-oriented countries, the author singles out the following ways in which they are formed: creation of the armed forces on the basis of units, sub-units and individual groups of servicemen of the formerly colonial army; restructuring of the former national armed forces; and elevation of guerrilla popular liberation armies which emerged during wars of national liberation into regular armies.

The study of the system of military and political leadership and military command, the organisational pattern of armies, their numbers, equipment, the system of enlistment and training of personnel, and service routine are important for understanding the specific features of building a military apparatus in the given group of countries.

The author correctly stresses the particularly great role played by irregular military formations in those socialist-oriented countries which emerged in the 1970s. "Created on the basis of Marxist-Leninist or closely associated concepts of building popular revolutionary forces, which combine features of both the regular army and the total arming of the people," people's militia, the alert teams, popular defence units, etc., are formed on the basis of the experience of the socialist countries, particularly that of Cuba and Vietnam "which have rich traditions of mass guerrilla war and the broad utilisation of irregular popular military formations" (pp. 75-76).

Defining the basic social and political principles in the building of the armed forces in the socialist-oriented

countries, the author correctly singles out the following: unity between the army and the people; the guidance of the armed forces by revolutionary democratic parties; flexible cooperation between the armies of the socialist-oriented and socialist countries; mutual assistance and anti-imperialist solidarity between the armies of the socialist-oriented countries.

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CSO: 1812/119

INTERNATIONAL

VOA BROADCASTING FROM COSTA RICA SCORED

PM291601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Undated dispatch by own correspondent V. Silantiev under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Poisoned Radio Arrows"]

[Text] Mexico--Honeyed statements about loyalty to democracy and freedom and respect for human rights have been gushing from Washington recently as though from a horn of plenty. But the trouble is that the thicker the flow of sweet words, the less they are believed by those to whom they are addressed. Nonetheless, on the banks of the Potomac they prefer to act on the principle that a lie repeated a thousand times may be accepted as the truth.

For decades several powerful VOA transmitters have been making round the clock efforts from U.S. territory to strike with their poisoned radio arrows every corner of the world including the enormous region situated south of the Rio Grande. It was decided not so long ago to reinforce VOA's long-range artillery with very powerful short wave transmitters which would strike their target at close range, taking direct aim, for instance, against Cuba from Miami and against Nicaragua from Costa Rica.

That is how plans to create two additional VOA radio relay stations in the western hemisphere were born and have already been implemented. It was not hard to find a site for one of them on the territory of Florida. But to install the second point it was necessary to resort to some resourcefulness because Costa Rica is a sovereign country and its laws had somehow to be circumvented.

The Costa Rican weekly UNIVERSIDAD has described in detail how Washington's propaganda adventure was carried out. It began with the purchase of 1 square kilometer of wasteland from one Gaston (Peralta), the owner of an estate in the north of Costa Rica, near the border with Nicaragua. The deal cost Washington \$0.5 million. And the propaganda work superintendents themselves settled in the neighboring city of Quesada--the staging post for shipping weapons and ammunition to the "Nicaraguan "contras."

As a screen for legalizing VOA broadcasting from foreign territory, they found 13 men (the weekly names them) from the so-called "Association of Information and Culture of Costa Rica" who acted in close contact with the U.S. Embassy in San Jose. As a result, according to the documents and maps of the local town council the notorious "square kilometer" together with all the structures erected on it is now registered as U.S. property.

The VOA outpost, according to UNIVERSIDAD, now looks like "a veritable fortress, rather like a Nazi concentration camp. It is surrounded by a 3-meter metal fence of triple barbed wire. Inside there is a 7-meter control zone running along the fence and behind it a second electrified metal fence. Every sector of the "square kilometer" is monitored with the aid of laser and television devices. Everything is ready for the troubled waves of Washington's "voice" to take to the air.

Indeed, they are not only troubled but also hostile to the peoples of Central America struggling for their liberation from the chains of U.S. imperialist rule and exploitation by the local oligarchy. There can be no doubt that the "voice" will try to explain the stormy events taking place in the region by some kind of "export of revolution," disregarding the obvious facts of the acute socioeconomic conflicts which are shaking the region and leading to armed struggle. Is it not symbolic that Washington's new propaganda outpost is surrounded by a double fence?

CSO: 1807/199

INTERNATIONAL

SRI LANKA VOA SITE SAID TO SERVE 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

LD052147 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 5 Feb 85

[From the "Focus on Asia" feature]

[Text] Reports from Colombo say that the Voice of America is going to build a big radio relay station in Sri Lanka. The ceremony of laying the foundations is expected to be attended by a leading figure from the United States Information Agency, to which the Voice of America belongs. Vladimir Nikolayev makes this comment:

Observers in Asia have described the construction of the new radio relay station in Sri Lanka as an integral part of the global psychological warfare launched by the United States against the developing world and the movement of nonalignment. Radio propaganda is supposed to play a special role in it. The administration is spending \$1 billion on the modernization of the main mouthpiece of psychological warfare, the Voice of America. In the next 5 years, eight new transmitters of the radio station are to appear in various parts of the globe. One of the biggest radio centers will be built in Sri Lanka, and it will broadcast programs to South Asian countries.

The first program of the service started on February 24th, 1942, with the words "We shall be telling you the truth." The masters of the Voice of America assured their audience that their purpose was to acquaint other nations with history, life and culture of the United States, its policies and its approach to international developments. However, time has shown that the true purpose of the Voice of America is to impose the American way of life on Asian nations. The American ideologist Theodore Sorensen has said that the task of government propaganda is to persuade other nations to think and act the way America wants them to. The close links of the Voice of America with the Central Intelligence Agency are also illuminating.

Now why is Washington expanding psychological warfare, especially against South and Southwest Asia, where the radio station in Sri Lanka will beam its program? Statements by Washington leaders make it clear that special attention will be paid to radio propaganda against Afghanistan, the chief target of the ideological aggression of the United States. Washington is apparently alarmed by the achievements of the Afghan revolution, and the growing international authority of Afghanistan. The purpose is to sow seeds of mistrust in

the government and distort the essence of social and economic changes in the country. And Washington is spending new millions of dollars for the purpose.

Washington is also alarmed by the fact that the public in India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal is learning the truth about the developments in Afghanistan and the organizers of the undeclared war against that sovereign state. News analysts in Asia link the escalation of Washington's psychological warfare in South Asia with the growth of the international prestige of the movement of nonalignment, and its active anti-imperialist stand and determination to contribute to the struggle for peace, disarmament, against American military bases, and American military presence in the Indian Ocean.

The public of Sri Lanka was shocked when it learned that the territory of the country would be used for imperialist propaganda of the United States. The Freedom Party, Socialist Party and Communist Party have denounced the construction of the radio relay station of the Voice of America in Sri Lanka.

CSO: 1812/120

NATIONAL

'UNCOMPROMISING STRUGGLE' NEEDED AGAINST NATIONALISM

PM241621 Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 1, 1985 (signed to press 21 Dec 84) pp 109-117

[A. Doronchenkov article: The CPSU's Nationalities Policy: Historical Experience and Some Contemporary Problems"]

[Excerpt] The most important tasks of the party's nationalities policy at the present stage and ways to resolve them were laid down by the 26th Party Congress and amplified in the materials of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and other party documents. They are also reflected in the new edition of the CPSU program.

The party draws special attention to the need for a dialectical approach to the analysis of complex and contradictory processes in the sphere of national relations. On the basis of this approach, correct and timely political decisions are elaborated and the quest pursued for new forms of work which help to implement the guidelines of the party's nationalities policy in the most effective fashion.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted the need to heed positive new improvements in national relations, analyze comprehensively the trends in the flowering and rapprochement of nations, promptly reveal emerging problems and contradictions here, and skillfully resolve them (see Materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 14-15 June 1983, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1983, p 59).

As Comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, "we do not consider the established international relations in our state to be something frozen, immutable, or immune to the influence of new circumstances and times. And that means that, while developing existing forms and methods of work which have proved their worth, we must constantly seek others which promote the flowering and rapprochement of nations" (K. U. Chernenko, The People and Party United, p 442).

So which topical problems of the nationalities policy is the party currently highlighting?

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that the party's course is to build up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time make the maximum use of this potential for the harmonious development of the whole country. On this basis the congress issued the following guidelines: To develop the USSR economy dynamically and harmoniously as a unified national economic complex and secure balanced growth of all its sectors and the union republic economies; to improve the siting of production forces and the territorial division of labor and increase each union republic's contribution to the resolution of statewide tasks; and to ensure the effective involvement in economic circulation of the fuel, energy, mineral and raw material resources of the eastern and northern regions.

In contemporary conditions it is increasingly obvious that it is impossible to successfully develop the Soviet republics' economies outside the framework of a unified national economic complex and without close economic links. Thus, according to the intersectoral balance, products of 96 sectors of many regions of the country are being used in material production in the Kazakh SSR. At the same time, Kazakhstan supplies its products to 74 sectors in other republics' economies. The Moldavian SSR receives products from 93 sectors in 14 republics and in turn dispatches to them the products of 72 sectors. Deliveries are made to the Georgian SSR by 100 sectors in all the union republics, and 82 sectors in those republics receive products from Georgia.

Taking these circumstances into account, the party sees the prime task of both the economic and the nationalities policy as the struggle to fulfill unconditionally the plans for interrepublic product deliveries and to combat any actions dictated by narrow departmental or parochial considerations. The party's line is clear--it must be made increasingly possible for each republic to make an effective contribution to the development of the Soviet Union's economy as a unified national economic complex, and nationwide interests must be placed above everything else here. This results directly from the internationalist nature of our society and our world outlook.

National interests demand full returns from the funds invested in the national economy and the effective utilization of labor resources. However, in a number of republics not all production capacities are fully loaded because there are not enough workers at enterprises. For example, in Uzbekistan at the beginning of the eighties, mineral fertilizer production capacities were 26 percent underloaded, and in cement and cotton fabric production this percentage was even higher. Similar instances can be encountered in other republics too. Yet the level of productive employment among the population is unequal: Whereas the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, and Estonia have exhausted additional manpower sources in the main, in the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus--where birthrate indicators are high--a section of the able-bodied citizenry is not employed in the sphere of social production and is not very mobile as regards migration.

The 26th Party Congress set the tasks of more actively involving the population in these places in opening up the country's new territories, developing production facilities there essential to the national economy, and training more widely skilled workers from the indigenous nationality, above all among rural

young people. The growth of the ranks and the enhancement of the professional skill of all national detachments of the working class--the leading force in Soviet Society--are of great significance not just for the development of the economy. This is also of political importance. Multinational labor and, above all, worker collectives are precisely the medium in which the internationalist spirit is fostered best of all and the fraternity and friendship of the USSR's peoples are strengthened.

Rich experience has been accumulated in our country in fraternal cooperation among all the union republics in resolving major tasks of economic and social development (it is sufficient to recall the construction of the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad and the Urals-Kuzbass Railroad, the opening up of the virgin lands, and the rebuilding of earthquake-devastated Tashkent). Large-scale all-union national economic tasks are now being resolved through the joint efforts of working people of all republics, such as the opening up of the fuel, energy and raw material riches of Siberia, the Far East, the North, and the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad zone. The great force of socialist internationalism is also manifested in the fact that all the union republics are now making their contribution to developing the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone.

The more active involvement of the labor resources of all the union republics in resolving statewide tasks is connected not only with the migration and redistribution of worker cadres but also with the improvement in the training and use of the huge army of highly skilled specialists now at the disposal of every republic. It is important here not to permit parochialism and to train and distribute specialists in such a way that the interests of the country as a whole are viewed as paramount in importance.

The objectively conditioned process of manpower migration and interrepublic exchange of cadres makes regard for the multinational nature of the Soviet republics' population a very urgent task of the party's nationalities policy. The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that all nations have the right to proper representation on party and state organs--of course, with strict regard for the professional, ideological and moral qualities of each person. The congress also drew attention to the fact that there has been a significant increase in the number of citizens of nonindigenous nationalities in a number of republics in recent years. They have their own specific requirements in the spheres of language, culture and daily life. Union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms, the congress pointed out, must delve more deeply into such questions and propose ways to resolve them in good time.

At the contemporary stage not only the economy but also other spheres of social life, in particular the political system, have attained a high degree of internationalization in our country. The CPSU attaches great significance to strengthening and developing the Soviet multinational state. The party proceeds from the premise that both today and in the future the USSR is the optimum state form of rallying the Soviet Nations and ethnic groups for the sake of achieving our program aims. At the same time it does not consider the national state structures which have taken shape to be something frozen and immutable.

In connection with the strengthening nature of our state as a state of the whole people and the ever increasing internationalization of socioeconomic and spiritual life, it is natural that union principles are being strengthened in the activity of the state apparatus. In addition, while constantly improving the political system of Soviet society, the party is concerned about the fullest use of the extensive rights and potential of all the union and autonomous republics, oblasts, and okrugs and about the increasingly active participation of working people of all nationalities in the work of organs of power and management. The consistent enhancement of the Soviets' role in ensuring the comprehensive economic and social development of their territories, as provided for in the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) plenum resolution, and the correct combination of territorial and sector principles in management, toward which the party orients us, are intended to protect society both against manifestations of national narrowness and parochialism and against a scornful attitude to the specific interests of nations and ethnic groups.

Under the conditions of developed socialism and the rapid flowering of the cultures of Soviet nations is continuing, and their rapprochement is becoming increasingly intensive. Unlike previous periods, when certain more developed cultures had a primary influence on other less developed cultures, today there is active and profound interaction and reciprocal influence among national cultures and the shaping of a unified culture of the Soviet people, harmoniously combining the national and the international. While absorbing what is of common significance from the cultures of all the socialist nations and being broader, richer, and more multifaceted than each one of them individually, at the same time it contributes to the flower of national cultures, to their acquisition of all-Soviet and all-human values, and to the eradication of obsolete traditions.

"Soviet culture today appears as an organic fusion of the spiritual values being created by all the country's nations and ethnic groups," Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board 25 September 1984. "And so it is perfectly natural that the writer and the artist, the musician and the architect wants to rely on his people's age-old cultural traditions and reflect the life of his own republic more profoundly and vividly. At the same time artistic practice convinces us that, the more closely a national culture is linked with others and the more intensively it absorbs those features of the fraternal peoples' spiritual and artistic experience which have acquired international significance, the more quickly and fruitfully it develops. And the greater the contribution it makes to enriching the spiritual life of the entire Soviet people and our whole society."

CPSU policy in the sphere of linguistic life also contributes to the flowering and rapprochement of the socialist nations and ethnic groups and the mutual enrichment of their cultures. Our country's peoples speak more than 130 languages. The possibility of studying in school in one's native language is ensured in the USSR. Soviet people have complete freedom to use both their own native tongues and the languages of other peoples in the country. The equitable development of national languages is accompanied by their mutual enrichment.

At the same time the role of the language of inter-nation communication, which is what the Russian language has become on a voluntary basis, is increasing in the USSR. The desire to learn it is natural. Foreseeing this, V. I. Lenin wrote that objective needs "will always make the nationalities living in one state (so long as they want to live together) learn the language of the majority" (Vol 23, p 423). Naturally entering the lives of millions of people of different nationalities, Russian has become an important factor in economic and spiritual progress and the rapprochement of all the nations and ethnic groups inhabiting our country. Knowledge of it makes it possible to master the achievements of science and technology, gain access to the treasure house of multinational socialist culture and to the riches of world civilization, and successfully fulfill one's military duty to defend the socialist homeland. Therefore the party and all its organizations devote constant attention to improving the study of Russian in all the Soviet republics. The reform of general educational and vocational schools has to play a significant role in this.

The Leninist principles of the party's nationalities policy also permeate the sphere of its ideological activity. "Ideological work under the conditions in our country, which unites more than 100 nations and ethnic groups," it was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "is inconceivable without /careful study of their specific interests and peculiarities of national psychology and culture/" [passage between slantlines printed in boldface] (K. U. Chernenko: The People and the Party are United, p 367). The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee June Plenum and other party documents set in all their magnitude the tasks of educating the masses in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, pride in belonging to the great, unified Soviet motherland, mutual respect and friendship among all the country's nations and ethnic groups, and readiness to defend socialism's gains.

The national feelings and national dignity of every person are respected in our country. The CPSU has struggled and will always struggle resolutely against phenomena alien to the nature of socialism, such as chauvinism or nationalism, and against any nationalistic oddities. In this connection, the molding of an internationalist culture of inter-nation communication, in particular, assumes great significance.

Unfortunately, instances are still encountered where, while recognizing internationalism as the political principle of our society's vital activity, a particular person does not follow this principle in everyday life at the level of personal or family relations. The absence of socioeconomic foundations for nationalism in the USSR does not signify total deliverance from national narrowness, national egoism, and parochialism. At times one still encounters opposition between cadres of the indigenous nationality and of nonindigenous nationalities, the idealization of archaic features in a national culture, a departure from party and class positions when assessing facts of national history, a hypertrophied interpretation of peculiarities of national psychology and national character, and the preservation and even the revival of religious and nationalist survivals in a number of places.

The party calls for an uncompromising struggle against such phenomena. It emphasizes that their elimination is inseparably linked with propaganda of the Leninist principles of the CPSU's nationalities policy and with well-reasoned criticism of the fabrications of its bourgeois falsifiers.

Guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching, our party has always upheld and now upholds the view that progress along the path of building a new society gradually leads to the nations' increasingly full rapprochement. "Socialism's aim," V. I. Lenin wrote, "is not just the elimination of mankind's fragmentation into small states and of any isolation of nations, not just the rapprochement of nations, but also their merging" (vol 27, p 256). At the same time voluntarist pushing of the natural process of the effacing of national differences and attempts to accelerate it artificially are alien to the spirit of Leninism and to CPSU policy. "We are against trends directed toward the artificial effacing of national traits. But equally we consider their artificial exaggeration to be inadmissible" (materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, p 57).

In the light of the CPSU's theoretical conclusion on the formation of the classless structure of society, by and large, already within the historical framework of developed socialism it is obvious that in the long term the socialist nations will be classless. This new social quality of theirs will undoubtedly be the basis for their further cohesion and rapprochement. But the total effacing of national differences and the merging of the nations is something for the remote future. It will take far longer than the building of a classless society.

As regards the basic orientation of the CPSU's nationalities policy at the contemporary stage, the party considers it necessary, while deepening the progressive process of the internationalization of all spheres of life in Soviet society, to show all possible concern for the peoples' national interests and requirements and to ensure that the principles of voluntariness and the norms of fraternal cooperation are strictly observed among them in matters large and small.

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CSO: 1800/162

NATIONAL

METROPOLITAN CALLS FOR PEACE

Call for Antiwar Struggle

LD302024 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] A leading figure in the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Antony, has urged people in all countries to unite in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war. His call has been published in Moscow. It says that on the threshold of the coming Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear arms in Geneva certain circles in the United States have been openly calling for spreading the arms race to outer space. The purpose of the plan is to create a possibility of delivering a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and some other countries. To justify their intentions, United States imperialist circles resort to religion and forecast a nuclear Armageddon in the lifetime of the present generation. Metropolitan Antony said there has never been and cannot be a religious reason for justifying any war.

Believers Urged to Unite

LD292023 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS)--"I decided to make this statement on demand of my faith and my heart because it has become the most pressing need for believers in all countries to unite their forces on the eve of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva in the face of the growing danger of nuclear catastrophe," the TASS correspondent Boris Chekhonin was told by Metropolitan Antonii of Leningrad and Novgorod. "To this day, shortly before the talks, calls sound openly in the United States for a commencement of the arms race in outer space, for 'star wars,' for the creation of the so-called 'anti-missile shield' the aim of which is to ensure the possibility of delivering a first nuclear strike at the Soviet Union and a number of other countries. To justify the plans of nuclear war the imperialist circles of the United States refer to the gospel. Some people in Washington go so far as to say that nuclear armageddon will supposedly occur already during the life of our generation."

"What can be said about this? I hold that no religious basis for unleashing or justifying nuclear war has existed or ever will exist. From the point of view of religion war is the greatest sin against God, a violation of God's will. For God teaches us that people should live like brothers, like one family whose head is the father in heaven. According to religious views God is the source

of temporary, earthly life and in him is the continuation of life after death, but eternal life only for those who fulfill his will and who sow seeds of good on Earth, who regard life as a gift of God and strive to preserve it.

"God is a source of good and of man's happiness," the metropolitan of Leningrad and Novgorod went on. "War is fratricide, the greatest evil condemned and cursed by God from the commencement of the very first war. I refer to the murder of Abel by his brother Cain. Since then the voice of the brother's blood cries out to God."

"The preachers of war in the United States are now trying from religious positions to repeat President Reagan's words that what God wants from each of us and from our world depends on him and not on us," the bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church said. "We know that God wants peace and good and in the gospel we will not find the words which Reagan speaks on his own behalf but tries to ascribe to it. The reference to the gospel, to the words of Jesus Christ, on which Reagan wishes to base himself, sound differently, they warn against war: 'All who shall take up the sword shall die from the sword.' Now we can interpret these words as follows: The first to resort to nuclear arms shall die from these arms."

"I regret to say," stressed prominent personality of the Russian Orthodox Church, "that there are people in the United States who describe our country as a 'focus of evil' and an 'evil empire.' But there are no grounds to call our country thus. It pains and hurts us to hear this. Our country is holy Russia in which believers together with other citizens of our homeland within a single family of peoples are doing everything for the good of the country and those inhabiting it, in which God shows us his mercy, in which we live in peace and prosperity. Is it not insulting to us when our country is called an 'empire of evil?'"

"The leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church and of other creeds in the USSR are at one in their striving to serve peace on earth," Metropolitan Antonii said.

"The world religious conference of representatives of all religions, held in Moscow in 1982 on the initiative of his holiness Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia, demonstrated the common will of all religions to preserve life as a gift of God and condemned war as a great sin."

"We have constant contacts with religious leaders in the United States," Metropolitan Antonii went on. "These include meetings with the National Council of Churches of Christ and individual representatives of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States and other religious organizations. And we are united with them in the striving to consolidate fraternal ties between our peoples. Only peace, trust and mutual understanding can serve as a basis for talks between our governments, for general disarmament and the liquidation of nuclear arms. That is why believers in my country wholeheartedly welcome the decisions reached at the Geneva meeting. We pray for the success of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks."

NATIONAL

SOVIET CAR THEFT GANG LEADER SENTENCED TO DEATH

PM250917 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 22 January 1985 First Edition carries on page 3 a 1,600-word "Sketch" by A. Sukontsev under the heading "The Forgery Business." Sukontsev describes the career of a forger, V. S. Morozovskiy, who graduated from forging sick notes for schoolmates to a life of crime. He left a "southern city" where he lived to join a group of criminals, and when they were caught, Morozovskiy managed to escape and go to Moscow. "He changed everything: surname, forename, patronymic, passport, appearance, wife, signature. He had several passports, and wives, for all occasions. He acquired a weapon." In Moscow he found new companions, who specialized in stealing cars, for which Morozovskiy forged documents. The cars were then taken out of Moscow to other parts of the country and sold. "In just over 4 years the criminals stole 85 cars in Moscow and other cities, 83 of them belonging to citizens as their personal property." S. V. Serebrennikov, a USSR MVD investigator for cases of special importance, who led the investigation, comments: "Just imagine how much sorrow these scum caused to working families who had spent years saving the money for a car." Sukontsev also points out the suffering caused to those who bought cars which turned out to be stolen and were later reclaimed. He reports: "The members of the criminal group were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, with confiscation of property."

"The Moscow City Court Collegium for Criminal Affairs sentenced V.S. Morozovskiy to death.

"Later, Z.A. Aparina, the presiding judge, was asked: How is this exceptional measure justified?

"'The victims,' Zinaida Aleksandrovna said, 'did not only suffer material damage on a particularly large scale. For many of them, the nervous strain undermined their health, and some were unable to recover after this. Morozovskiy was the chief figure in the criminal gang.'"

CSO: 1830/281

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

KAPITONOV BOOK PUBLISHED--Questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU are the subject of the works included in a book by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Selected Speeches and Articles" [izbrannyye rechi i statyi], issued by Politicheskaya Literature Publishing House. Its pages examine questions of Marxist-Leninist theory, the practice of party construction and current questions of party and state work. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 30 Jan 85 LD]

CSO: 1800/163

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE MEETING

LD242258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] A session of the general assembly of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and of the eastern section of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences devoted to the implementation of the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenum took place in Alma-Ata today. Tasks which science faces in connection with increasing the productivity of land cultivation on irrigated areas and in connection with bringing new, large areas of saline land into agricultural use and other questions were examined at the session. It was also stated that there was a need to implement, at an accelerated pace, the achievements of science and frontranking expertise into the practice of agricultural production and in the construction of water conservancy projects. The irrigated area in the republic is to increase by almost one and a half times during the next 5-year plan. The yield obtained from the stable harvest zones is to be raised substantially. It is possible to attain all that is envisaged only on condition that the ties between science and production are strengthened. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

CSO: 1830/285

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CPCC BURO HOLDS 'REGULAR' MEETING

GF281256 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] At the regular meeting of the Kazakhstan Central Committee Bureau, the organizational work of the Karaganda Obkom for preventing production [word indistinct] and for increasing [word indistinct] at industrial and transport enterprises was discussed.

A resolution was adopted in which the oblast's party soviets, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations, and the republic's corresponding ministries and departments and trade unions council must strengthen control for the timely fulfillment of the complex plans and for improving communications, labor protection, and health sanitary measures. They must consider this work as one of the major tasks for raising production strength and for successfully fulfilling the state plans and pledges for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The Central Committee Bureau discussed the progress made in carrying out the tasks of the construction of the republic's sovkhozes. It drew the attention of a number of party obkoms, ministries, and departments to the delay in the scheduled rates of construction for many facilities. It is necessary to consolidate the production base of the construction organizations, to ensure the timely preparation of projects' local documentation, to commission first priority and essential capital investment and material and technical resources, and to absolutely fulfill the plans through these resources.

Special attention should be devoted to the quality of construction, to the complex building of sovkhozes, and to the creation of a solid fodder base.

A question on the production and improvement of the quality of shoes was also discussed. The concerned ministries, departments, and party committees are tasked--on the basis of the full utilization of capacities the rapid technical rearmament of the enterprises, and the introduction of new equipment, advanced technology, and modern highly productive lines--to increase production and improve the quality of shoes in the republic's enterprises.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau meeting discussed and adopted resolutions on a number of questions.

CSO: 1830/286

REGIONAL

TADZHIK CP BUREAU REVIEWS PLAN RESULTS

GF310518 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] At its regular meeting the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau reviewed the results of fulfilling the state economic and social development plan of the republic during 1984. It noted that, on the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the work of the party, soviet, and economic organs has been directed at ensuring a dynamic development in the national economy sectors, at increasing the effectiveness of production output, and at improving the qualitative indicators.

The workers of industry have overfulfilled the tasks of the fourth year of the 5-year plan period for the overall production output and discharge of the major kinds of products. New major production capacities and social and cultural facilities have been established. While realizing the food program, the workers of the agricultural complex overfulfilled the plan for the procurement of raw cotton, grains, vegetables, potatoes, melons, meat, milk, and other agricultural products. The majority of the labor collectives successfully coped with the adopted socialist pledges for the ahead-of-the-scheduled increase of labor productivity and reduction of production prime cost.

At the same time, the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau stressed the shortcomings and derelictions in the management of construction. The bureau obliged the obkoms; gorkoms; raykoms; ministries and departments; soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs to analyze deeply the activity of every production subunit, enterprise, organization and sector so that they can absolutely fulfill and overfulfill the plans and socialist pledges during 1985, successfully complete the current 5-year plan period and create a solid base for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Measures for improving trade and fulfilling the retail trade turnover during 1985 were reviewed. A resolution passed on this question by the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers stressed the necessity of increasing the trade resources and volumes of services for which the population pays, expanding the network of trade enterprises and creating the best convenient conditions for the buyers.

The bureau approved the appointment of the staff of the republican inter-departmental council for the preparation and composition of the complex program for the mechanization of manual labor in the national economy. The republican commission for the assistance and coordination of the activity of the republic's soviet and popular organizations in connection with the international year of youth was also approved.

The meeting of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also reviewed some other questions related to the economic and cultural construction in the republic.

CSO: 1830/283

REGIONAL

TADZHIK SUPREME SOVIET NOTES PROGRESS OF ELECTIONS

GFO41300 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] The Tadzhikistan Supreme Soviet Presidium held its regular meeting today chaired by Comrade Pollayev, chairman of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium. The meeting reviewed a question on the results of the 11th convocation for the preparation to the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium elections and the local people's deputies soviet of Leninabad Oblast and the city of Dushanbe.

Akhmadaliyev, chairman of the Leninabad Oblast soviet executive committee, and Shorakhmonov, chairman of Dushanbe city soviet executive committee, presented reports on this matter.

They noted that the electoral campaign at Leninabad Oblast and the city of Dushanbe--as in all the country--has been conducted in a good political and working manner which has been aroused by the preparations for the 27th Party Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War.

The leading collectives, and the leading production collectives are making high socialist commitments so as to meet this splendid date with new labor achievements, and to fulfill the 5-year plan during the days of the elections.

Laws on electoral terms were adopted. Electoral centers and electoral sections were formed according to the electoral commission. The nomination process for deputies of the Tadzhikistan Supreme Soviet Presidium and the local people's deputies soviet at the okrugs' pre-elections meetings is highly organized. The first candidate deputies of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the leading collectives have unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other leaders of the party and the Soviet Government.

The candidates and deputies who have been nominated are the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the working intellectuals. The progress of the new and the important stage of the electoral campaign, and the meetings of the candidates and the deputies with voters of the leading collectives at the workers residences are well organized.

At the same time, it noted at the meeting that the preparations for the elections of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the local people's deputies soviet of Leninabad Oblast and the city of Dushanbe have a number of shortcomings. It has been resolved that the executive committees of Leninabad Oblast and Dushanbe people's deputies soviet must take measures for liquidating the existing shortcomings, and to achieve high organizational, ideological, and political levels of preparation for conducting the elections of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the local people's deputies soviet.

CSO: 1830/283

REGIONAL

TADZHIK PARTY SCHOOL DISCUSSES PROGRESSIVE SOCIALISM

GF261620 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] The party economic aktiv school of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee held its regular studies on the vital problems of the theory, practice, and strategy of the CPSU in light of the directives and articles of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the demands of progressive socialism. Comrade Pallayev, member of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a lecture on the improvement of socialist democracy and the forces of work of the state organs and popular organizations.

It noted that socialist democracy, the greatest achievement of the October Revolution, is considered to be a strong factor emphasizing the further development of the Soviet Government. The preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress give strong impulse to this process. On basis of progressive socialism, the work of the state organs and popular organizations is continuously being improved. Much has been done in this direction, but more has to be done too. It is necessary to improve the quality of work of the soviets, trade unions and Komsomol. This is a demand of life which is quite an important condition for the advancement of Soviet society.

Comrade Rashidov, chief of the science and education institutions department of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee; and Comrade (Khudayev), deputy chief of the propaganda and agitation department of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, dwelt in their reports on the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and the vital problems of the Soviet economy emerging from the articles of Comrade Chernenko. Comrade (Dedov), secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech to the participants. Participating in the work of the party economic aktiv school were Comrades Babasadykova and Dedov, members of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

CSO: 1830/283

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN CP CC EXAMINES 1984 ACTIVITY, TASKS

AU311051 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the results of the work carried out in 1984 to consolidate party ranks, to enhance activity, and to strengthen discipline among the Communists. A report by the Party Control Commission under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on the work performed in 1984 was discussed. The contents and character of letters and applications received in 1984 by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, state, and trade union organs from the working people have been analyzed.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the work performed by the board and the party organization of the Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses and the decisions of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on improvements in the selection, distribution, and education of leading, scientific, and teaching cadres.

Some measures have been discussed to improve trade and to fulfill the 1985 plan for retail commodity turnover.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has approved the work experience of the Voroshilovgrad territorial administration of the Ukrainian State Committee for the supply of petroleum products in organizing centralized supplies of petroleum products to the oblast's economy and population and their rational and thrifty use.

Appropriate decisions have been adopted on all issues discussed.

CSO: 1811/18

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN WORKERS SOCIALIST OBLIGATIONS

GF051800 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 19 Jan 85 pp 1, 2, 3

[Text] The workers of the Armenian SSR along with all the Soviet people, by constantly implementing the decisions of the party's 26th congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums and by largely implementing the socialist emulation, successfully fulfilled the state plans for economic and social development for 1984 and the 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The republic's industrial workers reported the fulfillment of output sales plans and the annual targets for the production of the most important product types ahead of time on 24 December, and produced R208 million worth of products above the plan. The growth rates of industrial output stood at 106.8 percent. The annual plan for the production of public consumer goods was fulfilled on 20 December. Labor productivity in industry has increased by 2.6 percent in comparison with the limit projected by the plan and the prime cost of output has been cut down by an additional 0.88 percent. The obligations to produce caustic soda, acetic acid, refined copper, computer technology means, consumers chemical products, furniture, footwear, sewn products, woolen products and other product types have been fulfilled.

The activities to further raise output quality, to retool and restructure the operating enterprises and production departments and to improve the use of production capabilities continue. The proportion of the highest quality of output has formed 20.7 percent of the overall commodities output volume. A total of 950 new technological innovations have been implemented, as well as 198 measures for mechanization and automation of production processes, and over 400 modern technological processes. The production of over 70 most important types of equipment, machines and mechanisms has been assimilated.

The republic's agroindustrial complex workers have successfully fulfilled the socialist obligations for the production and sales of substantial part of agricultural and livestock products. A total of 10,200 tons of grain, 20,600 tons of sugar beet, 30,400 tons of potatoes, 39,400 tons of vegetables, 18,100 tons of fruits, 8,000 tons of milk, 8,500 tons of cattle and poultry meat, and 32.9 million eggs above the socialist obligations have been sold to the state.

Soviet Armenia's workers accepted with great enthusiasm the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the agricultural workers and all the laborers of the republic for high work achievements.

The republic's construction workers fulfilled the 4th year plans for the overall volume of contractual work on 28 December. The commissioning plans of houses, schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals and clinics have been fulfilled. Capabilities have been commissioned at the Leninakan spinning factory, Charendzavan trailers factory and Artik "Akakemekena" factory. New production areas have been commissioned at the Razdan heating products combine, Yerevan sports complex and many other important national economic installations. The obligations to commission irrigable lands, to irrigate the prairies, to restructure the irrigation networks and raise their water supply have been fulfilled.

Over 3 million tons of national economy freight and over 10 million passengers above the plan have been transported by railway, automobile and aviation transport.

The material and technical basis of trade and consumers' services has been strengthened.

The republic's work collectives have carried out certain work to rationally use the raw materials, fuel and other material resources.

The scientific standard and influence of ideological and mass-political work has escalated and its ties with life and the solution of socioeconomic issues have been strengthened.

Endeavoring to welcome the 27th CPSU Congress, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the great Patriotic War and the 50th anniversary of the (Stakhanov) movement, and led by the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on raising labor productivity and the successful conclusion of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the republic's workers have pledged to strengthen economizing measures to greatly expand technologies that save resources, to reduce material expenses by R25 million through the widespread use of secondary raw materials and to work for 2 days with the saved raw materials, substances and fuel.

Hundreds of enterprises, production departments, locations and teams defended the initiative of the front ranking enterprises of the country to "fulfill the 5-year plan targets until the anniversary of victory day." Many work collectives have pledged to conclude the 5-year plan period on 29 November, the day of the establishment of Soviet rule in Armenia.

[GF051802] Accepting as a work plan the CPSU Central Committee decision on "the course of implementation of June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions at the Armenian party organization," the republic's workers by continuing the traditional competition with the work collectives of the Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, and Rostov County are undertaking the following socialist obligations for 1985:

In industry by further raising public production efficiency, the rational management of economy, the economical use of labor and material resources,

the large-scale introduction of scientific and technological achievements, the perfection of management, and by further raising the quality of work production and output, the collectives of the republic's industrial enterprises pledge to fulfill the annual and 5-year plan targets for the volume of industrial output and the production of the most important products ahead of time.

To basically insure the growth of industrial output volumes on the basis of raising labor production, restructuring and retooling production, the rationalization and modernization of workshops and the maximum use of internal production resources. To insure planned work efficiency and the strict fulfillment of contractual obligations for output deliveries by each collective. To widely use the direct permanent economic relations with the relative collectives.

To produce above the annual target a total of 200 tons of caustic soda, 2,500 tons of sulphuric acid, nitric acid and acetic acid, 550 tons of unprocessed and refined copper, 500 tons of copper sulfate, R2 million worth of computer technology means, R500,000 worth of cable products, 1,000 units of high capacity transformers, 50 units of metal tool building machines, 100 units of centralized pumps, R500,000 worth of tools and technological equipment, 1,000 high pressure nitrous lamps, and other products.

To improve the quality of consumer goods and increase their output in order to increase the supply of industrial goods to the population and more fully satisfy their needs in this regard. To produce above the plan R32 million worth of public consumers goods including 30,000 square meters of woollen products, 300,000 square meters of cotton products, 1 million units of knitted products, 1 million pairs of hosiery, R12 million worth of sewn products, 200,000 pairs of footwear, 200,000 lamps, R400,000 worth of consumers chemical goods, R500,000 worth of furniture, R3.5 million worth of handicraft goods and souvenirs, R270,000 worth of earthenware and glass products, and other products. To expand the assortment of cultural, household and economic goods and increase their production at the all-union enterprises.

To carry out planned work in order to raise production efficiency, use the operating capabilities and labor resources in the best way. To develop the team method for work organization and remuneration, to pay basic attention to the more progressive methods for the organization of teams. To continue the preparation of cadres and raising their quality and work to assemble the specializations and widely expand the movement to master related specializations.

To insure the expansion of the rights of the production collectives and the successful implementation of the economic experiment aimed at raising their responsibility at the republic's industrial enterprises for the final results of economic activity.

To continue the widespread introduction of scientific and technological achievements in production, the acceleration of mechanization and automation of production processes, the introduction of leading technologies, the

expansion of output modernization, the creation and assimilation of new types of machines, equipment and substances, the reduction of the number of workers engaged in manual work and the improvement of production organization.

To implement over 900 important measures connected with modern technology including 110 for mechanization and automation of production processes, over 140 for the introduction of progressive technologies and over 240 for scientific work organization.

To comprehensively mechanize and automate 70 locations and production departments, introduce 130 mechanized and automated flow lines, and 8 computing and control networks on the basis of small computers.

[GF051804] To raise the technical standard and quality of output and continue the perfection of the republic network for the control of output quality.

To aim the efforts of the republic's rationalizers and innovators toward the perfection of technological processes, the saving of resources, the efficiency of production and raise the quality of produced output. To achieve R50 million worth of economic profit on the basis of introducing innovations.

To raise the efficiency of existing production capacities and the work shifts of machine building equipment and metal processing enterprises.

To implement measures aimed at the further improvement of the working and living conditions of the workers and industrial sanitation and security, the strengthening of production and work discipline in each production location and management sectors, increase work organization, reduce work time losses and reduce the movement of cadres.

Fulfilling the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolution aimed at the realization of the USSR Food Program and further raise the material and cultural standard of the people's life, the collectives of the republic's industrial enterprises pledge to insure the qualified and early delivery of machines, spare parts, mineral fertilizers and other industrial products for agriculture, to expand and strengthen the relations of the chief departments with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and to assist the agricultural installations in the technical retooling and construction of the storage centers of coarse and succulent feed. To continue the creation of subsidiary farms in the villages.

The material and technical delivery organizations pledge to improve the timely and qualified delivery of material resources to all the branches of the national economy, enterprises and organizations for the fulfillment of plan targets and socialist obligations.

In the agroindustrial complex the workers of the republic's agroindustrial complex by fulfilling the decisions of the party's 26th congress and the resolutions of the May 1982 and October 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenums pledge to manage the economy in a better way, to use the existing labor, material and financial resources more productively, to work more efficiently

for agricultural and livestock production, to comprehensively raise the efficiency of all agroindustrial complex branches and to insure the unreserved fulfillment of the Food Program targets.

The field and farm workers pledge to increase the volume of agricultural production and sell to the state 57,000 tons of grain, 322,000 tons of vegetables, 236,000 tons of grapes, 126,000 tons of fruits, 107,000 tons of potatoes, 127,000 tons of sugar beet, 116,500 tons of cattle and poultry, 325,000 tons of milk, 367 million eggs and 2,000 tons of wool.

To accelerate the introduction of modern technology for the growth of agricultural crops and livestock care and the work for transporting agricultural production on industrial bases and its further intensification.

To reinforce fodder bases in all locations, expand the volume of accumulation of coarse and succulent feed, improve the quality of their cultivation and cut the losses to a minimum during accumulation and procurement and during their preparation for feeding. To largely introduce methods for fodder accumulation and use, to insure the correct operation of the machinery of fodder departments and feed recultivation centers, and raise the quality of production of concentrated fodder. To achieve more livestock products from the same feed.

By largely implementing the socialist emulation and in order to increase the production and sales of the livestock products during the 1984-85 winter the collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises pledge to carry out the hibernation of the livestock in an organized way and insure increase of livestock quantity and production. To increase milk production, raise the weight conditions of delivered livestock and improve the quality of livestock products.

To continue the further perfection of agroindustrial complex management, more widely use the progressive methods of work organization, the collective contract, the ways for moral and material encouragement of the agricultural workers and insure final high results.

[GF051810] To commission 6,000 hectares of new drained land, irrigate 15,000 hectares of prairies, reconstruct the irrigation networks, and raise their water supply. To activate the social reconstruction work of the villages.

The labor collectives of the agroindustrial complex recultivation branches pledge to fulfill the annual plan ahead of time on 25 December and by the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the soviet rule in Armenia to report on the conclusion of the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period.

To produce R33 million worth of products above the annual plan in that regard the R27 million by counterplans, to produce an additional 2 million standard cans of fruit and vegetable canned food, 500,000 decaliter of wine, 15,000 decaliter of cognac, 1,000 tons of confectionary, 500 tons of macaroni products, 30 tons of chewing gum, 100 tons of soap, 20 tons of citric acid, 30 million cigarettes, 20 million acetate cigarette filters, 130 tons of

fermented tobacco, 1,500 tons of table salt, 1,500 tons of flour, 20,000 tons of concentrated fodder, 1,000 tons of whole dairy products, 600 tons of cheese and 100 tons of fish. To assimilate the production of 36 new types of food products. To strengthen and develop the operational relations with partners in the agroindustrial complex. To insure the correct reception of agricultural and livestock products and their recultivation without losses.

To prepare during the year 2,200 new laborers and raise the qualifications of 5,000 laborers.

In capital construction the collectives of construction and installation organizations and construction materials industry and construction industry enterprises pledge to implement organizational and technical measures in order to further perfect the management of construction production, raise the efficiency of capital investments, strengthen the state, labor and auditing discipline and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets of the most important technical and economic indicators.

To overfulfill the plans set for contractual work and the targets for the production and sales of the output of enterprises of construction materials industry and construction industry.

To reduce the construction time and improve construction quality on the basis of further improvement of construction industry, the introduction of prominent construction methods and new construction materials and the rational use of material and labor resources.

To commission ahead of time the Dralik mill, the water pipeline of Yerevan city and the "Shengavit" station of Yerevan subway. To fulfill the annual construction and installation work ahead of time on the construction of Kirovakan spinning factory, Sisyan weaving factory and Artik branch of Leninakan hosiery production association.

To designate 9 most important national economic installations as republican youth construction projects and introduce 11,000 people into student work brigades.

To pay attention to the improvement of the social and cultural conditions of the workers' lives, to insure the fulfillment of the annual plan for construction and commissioning of schools by 1 September 1985 and that of the children's preschool establishments by 29 November 1985. To commission above the plan 3,500 square meters of residential area, one school and one kindergarten.

To speed-up the construction of agroindustrial complex installations and the rates of production of consumer goods.

To more largely introduce automated installations for the production of gypsum tiles with the production capacity of 250,000 square meters per year.

To produce above the plan R5 million worth of construction materials and structures including 5,000 cubic meters of precast ferroconcrete structures, 30,000

cubic meters of putty products and 2,000 square meters of paving tiles of natural stones.

In transport and communications: the republic's transport and communications enterprises pledge to meet the needs of the national economy and population toward the transport of freight and communication services, to actively participate in the socialist emulation for the fulfillment of the state plan targets for 1985 and the overall 11th 5-Year Plan period.

The republic's railway workers pledge the undeviated rise of the standard of commissioning work organization, more efficient use of transport means, the introduction of progressive production methods, the promotion of work discipline, and elimination of work time losses and on this basis transport above the plan 150,000 tons on national freight and increase the circulation of the wagons by 2 percent. To pay particular attention to the rational use of work, raise its productivity by 0.5 percent, decrease the prime cost of transportation by 0.2 percent, give an additional R100,000 profit, save 1.5 million kW/hrs of electricity and 100 tons of fuel, commission 8,500 square meters of residential area and the kindergarten with 90 places in Sanagin station. To insure the further perfection of organization of passenger transport, expand the circle of services and raise the quality and standard of services to the passengers.

The collectives of vehicles transport enterprises pledge to fulfill the plan for freight transport on 28 December, that of freight turnover on 30 December, raise the productivity of the vehicles by 1 percent above the plan and reduce the prime cost of transportations by 0.5 percent.

[GF051812] To introduce 195 measures related with scientific organization of work with R1.1 million worth of annual economic results.

To transport 200,000 tons of national freight with trailers, insuring a 33.3 percent growth compared to 1984. To save 980 tons of benzene, 340 tons of diesel fuel, and 26 tons of gas.

To improve the work of passenger transport and overfulfill the passengers turnover plan by 30 million passengers.

To fulfill the freight transport plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period on 19 October and the plan for passenger transport on 23 November.

The Yerevan subway collective pledges to transport above the plan 25,000 passengers, raise the labor productivity by 1.4 percent, cut down the prime cost of passenger transport by 0.5 percent and save 175,000 kW/hrs electricity.

The air transport workers pledge to fulfill the passenger transport plans on 29 December 1985, transport above the plan 13,000 passengers, cultivate 15,000 hectares of agricultural land and give an additional R360,000 in profit.

To introduce 300 improvement proposals in production with R300,000 worth of annual economic results.

To start the use of the "Start" automated network for flight control of Yerevan by 30 March.

To fulfill the state plan of the 11th 5-Year Plan period in all basic technical and economic indicators by 10 December 1985.

The collectives of communications enterprises and organizations pledge to raise the quality of communications services to the republic's national economy and population.

To raise labor productivity by 1 percent and reduce output costs by 0.5 percent.

To overfulfill the plan for communications output volume by R100,000, that of the profit by R100,000, the commissioning of the telephone capacity in the cities by 500 units and that of the villages by 100 units.

To insure by 9 May 1985 the installation of telephones in the houses of all the handicapped of the Great Patriotic War.

To fulfill ahead of time the 5-year plans for construction and installation work, state capital investments and the commissioning of basic production centers.

To realize measures to further expand the television relays to new residential areas in the republic.

In science, culture, education and health care sector: The republic's scientific research organizations' collectives pledge to concentrate their efforts on further raising the efficiency of fundamental research, on strengthening creative ties of science with production, on the acceleration of experiments and timely introduction of research results in the national economy.

To carry out research on 355 ardent issues, to continue the work on 44 programs set by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR State Planning Committee and Academy of Sciences for the solution of scientific and technical problems, in that regard the processing of (pokratonaj) chemical product and introduction of production processes, the work on protection against plant and animal pests and diseases, the production and use of safe productive chemical and biological means for humans, the environment and other work.

To continue research on nine scientific and technical programs including programs on development of energy by taking into consideration the solar and geological capability of the republic, on automation of manual work in the national economy branches of the republic and management of quality of output and so forth.

To insure the high efficiency of results of the scientific research that will be completed in 1985.

The republic's culture, literature and art workers led by the instructions and evaluations stemming from the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the jubilee plenum of the USSR writers union administration, pledge to aim their efforts toward literature and art creations that will contribute to the shaping of the new man, will meet the cultural needs of the workers and will strengthen the ties of communist construction practice with literature and art.

The enterprises and establishments of the state committee for publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade pledge to pay particular attention to the publication of the Marxism-Leninism classical creations, the propagandization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums following the congress, the publication of the literature dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the booklets propagandizing the ideological and mass-political work of the party organizations of the republic's frontranking industrial and agricultural enterprises. To fulfill ahead of time the 1985 targets, to publish an additional 1.9 million magazines and books, and to sell R150,000 worth of literature above the plan to the population per year.

[GF051820] The collectives of the republic's higher and secondary specialized education establishments pledge to concentrate efforts on the solution of questions pertaining to increasing the quality of preparation of specialists in accordance with the economic and social development demands of the republic. To take necessary measures to further perfect educational work with the youths and raise the standard of teaching.

The workers of educational network pledge to creatively use the existing pedagogical and scientific and methodical potential in the insurance of stable material and organizational basis for implementing school reform, in the perfection of the communist education of the students and improve their preparation for life and work. To speed up the creation of work locations at the republic's enterprises and organizations for the organization of the production education of the higher education students in accordance with the public education and vocational school reform.

To prepare the teaching of 6-year-old children. To transfer 91 percent of the city schools and 70 percent of the village schools to the cabinet system of teaching. To expand the school canteens by 5,000 places. To enroll 26,000 children in preschool classes and 140,000 students in student production teams and associations. To raise the qualifications of 14,000 teachers.

The workers of vocational and technical education system pledge to fulfill the plan for admittance at the educational establishment by 1 October. To admit 31,000 boys and girls for day school at the vocational and technical education institutes, including 12,500 with 8 years of education. To prepare and send to work for various branches of national economy 28,000 qualified laborers.

The collectives of medical establishments and health bodies pledge to take active measures to further raise the standard of medical services by expanding dispensary services to the entire population of the republic, perfecting the outpatient, clinical and stationary medical aid, introducing the scientific and technical achievements in health care, and strengthening the material and technical basis for medical and pharmaceutical establishments.

To commission 680 hospital beds and clinics with the capacity of accepting 1,350 consultations per shift. To fulfill the plan targets of the main administration of pharmacies and the medical technics administration ahead of time on 25 December and sell above the plan R5.5 million worth of medical technology products and medicines.

The workers of social security bodies and establishments pledge to implement measures to further perfect all types of social security, to raise the standard of aid to the handicapped and participants of the Great Patriotic War and the families of the martyred soldiers, to expand the cultural, social and medical services to the elderly and handicapped at the rest homes.

The physical culture collectives and sports organizations of the enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and educational establishments pledge to continue the large admittance of the workers in physical, culture and sports proceedings, to strengthen the material and technical basis, to raise the qualification of sports cadres, to fulfill the norms of the labor and defense system and raise the skill of the republic's athletes.

The workers of the Armenian SSR Tourism and Excursions Council pledge to serve 40,000 people above the plan, make the services reach to 3.53 million people and obtain R30,000 in profits above total expenses.

In trade and consumer services the republic's trade and consumers services workers led by the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums following the congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on "the measures to further develop trade and improve the trade services to the population, the further development and improvement of the activities of the consumers cooperatives" and "the further development and improvement of the consumers services to the population," pledge to aim their efforts to the fuller satisfaction of the population's needs and the insurance of the obligatory fulfillment of the targets set by the republic's economic and social development plan for 1985.

To constantly work toward the technical retooling of the trade, public food and social services, to actively introduce modern technics and technology, to perfect the methods of trade and consumers services to the population, to strengthen economizing steps and further raise the social and economic efficiency of the services sector. To develop and perfect the team method of work organization and remuneration.

[GF051830] To strengthen in all locations the production, labor and accomplishment discipline, achieve the high responsibility of the workers and intolerance toward shortcomings and exploitations.

The workers of the republic's state trade pledge to fulfill the plan for retail trade and public food products turnover ahead of time and make efforts so that the above plan growth of commodities turnover per worker in the retail chain and public food sector increases 2 percent.

To improve the quality and nature of trade services to the population. To expand the trade area of the shops by 11,500 square meters and the public food enterprises by 1,700 seats. To install in the enterprises of the branch 4,500 units of trade technology refrigeration, loading and transporting equipment, and introduce modern methods of commodities delivery in 34 shops. To introduce R36 million worth of goods in the commodities turnover on the basis of operations of exchanging goods. To reduce the reserves of over-normative goods in the retail chain by R25 million. To achieve a more rational distribution of the goods between the wholesale and retail trade sectors and the acceleration of goods circulation. To carry out purposeful work toward envisioning and ordainment of purchasers' demands. To perfect the operational relations with those ministries, departments and enterprises which engage in the production of public consumers goods.

To make united efforts with the industrial ministries, associations and enterprises that produce consumer goods to more fully provide the retail trade with highly-demanded goods necessary to the population, to discover local commodities resources and use them productively. To introduce an additional R30 million worth of public consumers goods in the state trade commodities turnover on the basis of maximum assimilation of local material resources. To insure the introduction of 350 new samples of food and other products in production.

To introduce new trade methods suitable for the population, and to perfect the organization of trade and public food services. To open industrial, food, fruit, vegetable, and cooking shops in 25 enterprises to save the time of the workers after work.

To increase the number of seats at the public food enterprises to 61,000.

The workers of the republic's consumer cooperatives pledge to fulfill the retail commodities turnover plan ahead of time on 29 December. To enter an additional R10 million worth of public consumers goods in commodities turnover which will be produced on the basis of local material resources. To sell to the population R1 million worth of food products above the plan by means of the cooperative retail chain of agricultural products.

To fulfill the procurement and purchases turnover plan ahead of time and buy R9 million worth of agricultural products above the plan. To make efforts to reduce the prices at the kolkhoz markets on the basis of maximum growth of the delivery and sales of agricultural products at the cities and industrial centers. To produce and sell R1.3 million worth of food products above the plan at the industrial enterprises of the branch. To expand the consumers cooperatives contribution to the realization of the republic's Food Program. To fulfill the annual plan for construction and installation work ahead of time through the improvement of construction organization and the introduction of modern technology.

The collectives of the Consumers Services Ministry pledge to fulfill the annual plan for the consumers services on 28 December, to display R300,000 worth of services above the plan to the population and fulfill the entire 11th 5-Year Plan targets by 7 November 1985 and make the volume of above plan services to the population reach R15 million. To overfulfill the labor productivity growth target by 1 percent and insure over 85 percent of the growth of services volume on the basis of raising labor productivity. To insure an additional 0.5 percent reduction in the basic cost of produced output and consumers services. To work for 2 days on the saved raw material and energy at the production sectors of the services. To constantly work to expand and improve the services to the workers at the production centers. To fulfill the capital construction plan by 29 December, commission consumers houses with 70 and 100 working places in the rayon centers and construct 20 village consumers houses.

To establish and realize measures that insure the expansion of the types of services and the raising of their quality. To modernize 500 models of shoes, knitted products and furniture produced by the demands of the population. To prepare 1,000 qualified consumers services employees during the year.

The workers of Soviet Armenia assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee's Political Bureau that fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress and those of the CPSU Central Committee plenums following the congress and strengthening state, production and accomplishment discipline in all locations, by largely waging the socialist emulation in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the great paternal war and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov movement, by carrying out constant effort toward the further intensification of public production and rational management of economy, will successfully fulfill the national economy plan for 1985 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period and will welcome the 27th congress of the Leninist party with honor and great work achievements.

The socialist obligations have been accepted in the collectives of industrial, construction, transport, agricultural, science, culture and other national economy branches, enterprises and organizations.

CSO: 1838/36

REGIONAL

NEW FIRST SECRETARY OF KRASNOVODSK RAYKOM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 22 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 150-word report on the Krasnovodsk raykom plenum which met 28 January in Dzhangana, which met to affirm "The Report of the Krasnovodsk Raykom on Fulfilling the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22nd Turkmen CP Congress."

At the plenum organizational questions were discussed: in connection with transferring to other work, S. Dzharylgarov was released from his duties as first secretary and removed from the Krasnovodsk raykom buro, O.B. Annaorvezov was freed from his responsibilities as second secretary and was removed from the raykom buro, and Kh. Akkayev was released from his duties as secretary and removed from the raykom buro.

K.M. Turmagambeor was elected first secretary and member of the raykom buro, A.P. Gayduk was elected second secretary and member of the raykom buro, and Kh. Mamedniyazov was elected secretary of the raykom.

E.T. Mitrin, the first secretary of the Krasnovodsk obkom participated in the work of the plenum.

CSO: 1830/297

REGIONAL

DEATH SENTENCE FOR UKRAINIAN WAR CRIMINAL

PM251504 [Editorial Report] Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian on 17 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,800-word "Courtroom" report from Ternopol Oblast by its correspondent I. Germakovskiy entitled "Retribution." It is an account of the investigation and trial of A. Mynzar, former guard at a Nazi "death camp" in his native village of Staryy Vyshnivets, Ternopol Oblast. The report cites the evidence of the witnesses alleging that Mynzar tortured and killed people at the camp and in the village, "matching the Hitlerites for brutality." The report says that Mynzar was sentenced to be shot for his crimes.

CSO: 1800/159

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

AMASIYA RAYKOM PLENUM HELD--The plenum of Amasiya party raykom reviewed organizational issues. The plenum relieved Comrade D.K. Kurbanov of his duties as first secretary of the raykom as he is taking another post. Comrade I.S. Bagirov, who until now has been working as the chairman of the executive committee of People's Deputies soviet of Vartenis rayon, has been appointed the first secretary of Amasiya party raykom. The plenum was attended and addressed by Comrade L.G. Saakyan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department. [Text] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Jan 85 p 2 GF]

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